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WEATHER
Partly
Cloudy
And Cold



A Happy New Year
Daily Worker

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BODIES OF 20 WILL BE SEALED IN MINE

Final Toll--24 Lost, 7 Saved

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31. — Twenty dead miners are being sealed up in the Kentucky Straight Creek Mine. The decision to suspend the dangerous work of recovering bodies until fires raging inside the mine are smothered was reached as the rain which accompanied the removal of two bodies yesterday turned into a soft snow over Four Mile Hollow.



A SURVIVOR of the Straight Creek Coal mine disaster at Pineville, Ky., is being carried out (above) on a stretcher. Huey Miller spent 53 hours in the explosion torn shaft along with 31 fellow miners entombed by the blast. He was taken to Pineville hospital. At right, Joe Hatfield, another survivor, is visited in the Pineville hospital by his son, Elva Lee, and his daughter, Pauline. Twenty-four miners are dead in the fire brought about by conditions so unsafe that miners were protesting fully a year ago.



The final count on last Wednesday's explosion now stands: Seven survivors living, 20 dead in the mine, three bodies recovered and one survivor dead in the hospital.

The first funeral services for the recovered dead were about to start as the Board of Experts, which had been conferring since gas and fire forced suspension of work yesterday afternoon, announced its decision to seal the mine, through Harry Thomas, State Chief of Mines. The board includes state, government, and other safety officials. It was announced that Paul Reed, UMW international representative, did not oppose the final decision.

Actual sealing of the mine face will start Wednesday morning. Officials could not predict how long it would be before the bodies could be recovered. Harry Bryson, Harlan County safety director, said: "It might take a month, it might take three months." He recalled one Pennsylvania mine explosion where the bodies he sealed up in 1921 still remain.

Today's decision was forecast yesterday when officials stated off the record that rescue crews then working had only a 50-50 chance to get out of the mine alive. Today's announcement was brief. Between the lines stands a tribute to the heroism and solidarity of the miners who risked their lives to bring out the seven living survivors in a rescue that veterans called "miraculous."

But it sealed the last shred of hope in the hearts of 20 wives and over 100 children, whose men are to be sealed into the snow-covered mine at Four Mile Hollow.

The announcement said:

"After careful consideration and close study of the hazards it has been determined by all those responsible that the quickest and safest way to recover the bodies from the mine is to seal it up so tight that the fire will be extinguished by smothering. Periodical tests will be conducted to determine the earliest possible date at which time the mine can be safely opened and the bodies removed."

**MacArthur
Unfit for Post**

—See Page 3

Central - Adv
Cop.

Chiang Stalls on Yen'an Truce Offer

Chiang Kai-shek yesterday countered the Chinese Communist proposal for a "cease fire" order with a more complicated and conditional offer. He also expressed conditional willingness to form a coalition government—as recommended by the Foreign Ministers

at Moscow—but interpreted this as inviting representatives of other parties "to partake in the government," evidently the existing Kuomintang set-up.

Even this concession to Chinese and foreign opinion was made dependent on abolition of "autonomous armies," as though Chung-king's army today were anything but a party instrument of the Kuomintang.

Chiang's counter proposal on cessation of hostilities announced at a meeting between Kuomintang and Communist leaders, was:

1. That all hostilities cease and railway communications be restored.
2. That both sides appoint a representative to see U. S. Gen. George C. Marshall concerning procedure for carrying out the cessation of hostilities and restoration of railway communications. Their re-

port would be submitted to the government for action.

3. That the standing committee of the people's political council elect five impartial observers to form a military inspection mission to inspect the military and communications situation in areas of the conflict. The mission would submit a factual report to the government.

All these terms put off the moment when Chinese will stop shooting Chinese. It would take little investigation to conclude that fighting goes on, and to put a halt to it.

Now as to the coalition government proposals, made in a New Year's broadcast.

As in the September-October discussions with the Communists, Chiang insisted that dissolution of Communist-led armies must precede all reforms. The Communists fa-

vor a single national army on a democratic basis, but cannot afford to weaken themselves before democratization is assured.

"The National Government," said Chiang, "is ready to invite leaders of society and representatives of other political parties to partake in the government, either in the policy-making councils or the executive branches."

He made no promise as to how many non-Kuomintang members will be added.

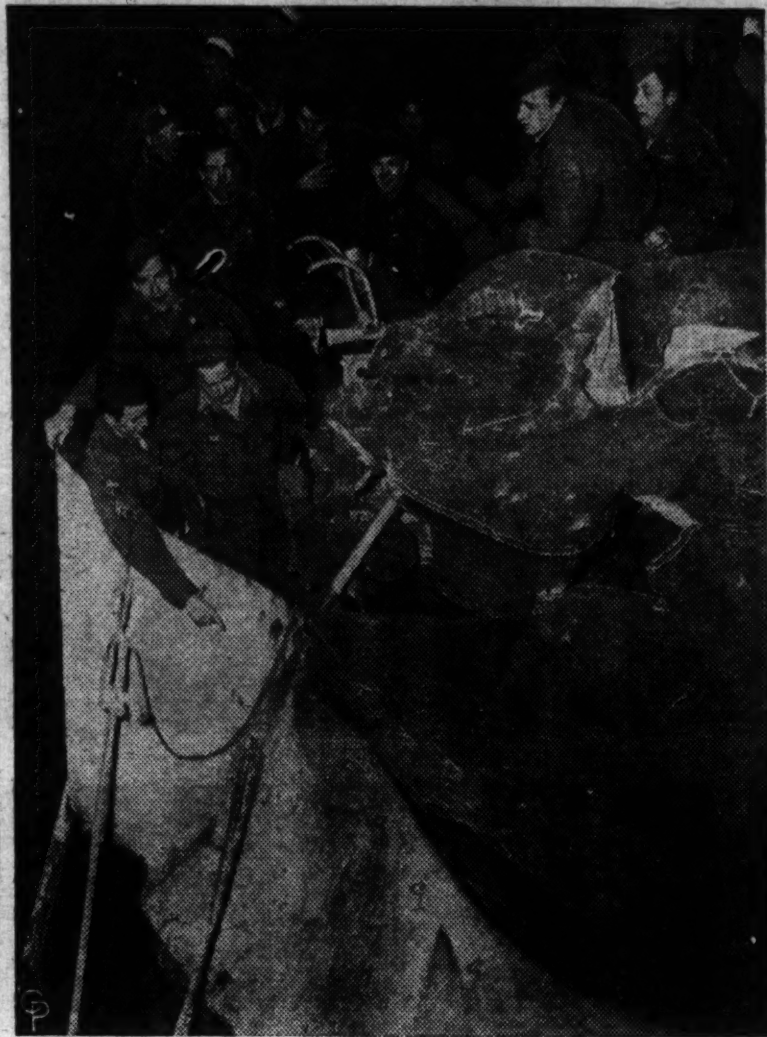
He also maintained that the National Assembly must be convoked May 5 and said he was willing to increase the number of delegates "so that leading personages of society and representatives of other political parties also will partake in deliberations."

Members of this assembly were originally appointed in 1936 to rubber stamp a Kuomintang-conceived constitution. Many of the original appointees went over to the Japanese; most of the rest are quite unrepresentative. Chiang evidently thinks of enlarging upon this unacceptable base.

As sketchily reported by United Press, Chiang seems to have made no mention of some of the most basic conditions for achieving democracy and unity. These include release of political prisoners, abolition of the secret police and promotion of local self-government and other measures pledged by the Oct. 10 Koumintang-Communist agreement. Nor does anything seem to have been said about land reform and building up the nation's economy—measures basic to political democracy.

In other words—Chiang's proposals don't seem to be the genuine article. They do not promise immediate cessation of hostilities, as requested by President Truman on Dec. 15; nor do they go far in accepting the coalition, democratic principle of government projected at Moscow.

It would appear that the U. S. has not pressed hard for these demands, and U. S. pressure is needed. Truman's words don't weigh enough to balance Gen. Wedemeyer's promise to send even more troops to help Chiang.



Worst in 28 Years: A group of GI's look over a storm's handiwork on the battered gun platform of the cruiser Portland after the vessel docked at New York. Two soldiers were killed, one swept overboard, and 52 were hurt as the 20,000-ton ship fought her way through two storms after being delayed a week at sea. Capt. Lowe H. Bibby described the storm as the worst in his 28 years of seafaring.

Christmas Tree Fire Burns Child to Death

Dianne Morrissey, two and one-half years old, was burned to death yesterday as the family was preparing to celebrate the New Year's eve return of the soldier-father.

The tragedy struck yesterday when Mrs. Gertrude Morrissey of 72 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, left Joseph 4, and Dianne for several minutes playing in front of a lighted-up Christmas tree while she went to visit a neighbor.

Screams from the apartment brought the frantic mother to the blazing flat which she tried to enter four times but was forced back by smoke. A fire alarm was turned in by a passerby who heard a small fox terrier barking furiously.

First to arrive was Patrolman Anthony Luzzi, who won fame for 50 missions over Europe as lieutenant bombardier. He dragged young Joseph from the smoking cavern and then collapsed. Radio Patrolmen Reginald Rowlands and Salvatore Marcketta, both attached to the Clauson Ave. station tried to get into the house but were forced back. They found Mrs. Morrissey

lying in the hallway and rescued her.

Fire apparatus subdued the blaze. When firemen entered the flat they found the tree overturned on the body of Dianne, who was still clutching a toy.

Mrs. Morrissey and Joseph were taken to the Cumberland Hospital, both suffering from smoke poisoning and burns. With them also went Patrolman Luzzi, who was overcome by smoke. The other two patrolmen were treated on the scene for smoke poisoning.

Firemen said they were unable to determine whether the children pulled the tree over, causing a short circuit in the electric wiring, or whether the tree had fallen over and then caught fire.

The entire flat was burned out. The family of Joseph Morrissey, Sr., an aviation electrician's mate third-class, will be homeless when mother and son leave the hospital.

Hirohito Admits He's No God; Hits 'Radicalism'

TOKYO, Tuesday, Jan. 1 (UP).—Emperor Hirohito told his Japanese subjects today that he is not divine. In his first major imperial rescript since the occupation of

Japan, he repudiated as a "false conception" the belief, embodied in State Shintoism and fostered by Japanese militarists, that the Emperor is a divinity.

"The ties between us and our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection," he said. "They do not depend upon mere legends and myths."

"They are not predicated on the false conception that the Emperor is divine and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world."

In calling upon his subjects to forget their "master race" ideas he summoned them to work toward a "thoroughly" pacific Japan and toward a "love of mankind." He

pledged a government free from the "misguided practices of the past" and "in close touch with the desires of the people."

The Emperor also admitted Japan had lost the war.

"We feel deeply concerned," he said, "to note that consequent upon the protracted war ending in our defeat, our people are liable to grow restless and to fall into a slough of despond."

He warned against a spread of "radical tendencies."

TVA Generates Record Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Nearly 12,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power were generated by the Tennessee Valley Authority in fiscal 1945 to top the production of any similar system in the United States, the agency reported today.

It said in its annual report to the President and Congress that total power revenue during the year exceeded \$30,000,000 for a net income of nearly \$18,000,000, 27 percent greater than the preceding year.

In listing its achievements during fiscal 1945, the agency reported:

1. Kentucky Dam at the mouth of the Tennessee River and Fontana Dam on the Little Tennessee were placed in operation to bring to 26 the number under TVA supervision.

2. TVA facilities produced almost 285,000 tons of plant foods and chemicals including 111,400 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, 82,500 tons of calcium carbide and 30,000 tons of elemental phosphorous.

3. TVA phosphates and other plant nutrients used by test-demonstration farms in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Minnesota, Vermont and Wisconsin increased food production without additional manpower.

4. More than 5,000,000 board feet of critically-needed timber was cut from TVA lands.

Moscow Serenades the New Year

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—Moscow, blacking out 1945—and lighting in the new year, is a dynamo of activity. Streets, buses, streetcars and subway bear endless crowds to the shopping centers. As for the shops, even a man with the stuff of a Hero of the Soviet Union in him might be forgiven for faltering at the sight of the crowds.

Red Square is beautiful in its white winter mantle. Beyond its borders, in Armege Square, is one of the numerous open-air bazaars arranged to relieve the pressure on overburdened shops and stores. In the center of this square, flanked by over 100 pavilions, stands a toy-laden fir tree almost as tall as the nearby Kremlin towers. A thousand multi-colored fairy lights placed among the dark green needles of the tree go into action as early winter darkness descends upon the city.

Myriad snow crystals glistening amid twinkling lights and tinsel decorations. Amid fantastic carvings of gayly colored pavilions, the orchestra plays music from Cinderella, Prokofiev's latest magnificent ballet, to crowds of children, their faces flushed red with frost, their

bodies twice normal size in wrappings of fur and padded coats.

Had Dickens seen his London take children under its wing as Moscow is doing now, what a different Christmas Carol he would have written!

"The brilliant scenes in Moscow's squares are but an overture. The real thing begins in the House of Trade Unions, in the conservatory, the Pioneers' Palace and dozens of other big and small halls throughout the city.

For the next 10 days from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. these buildings are out of bounds for adults. Ten days of pantomime, ballet, matinees, special children's films, circus acts, juggling acts, magicians—all the fun of a fair—and in the parks, skating, skiing, ice hockey and other competitions.

Imagine for a moment that you are with me in the House of Trade Unions—largest hall in the city. In the center of the main hall is a lighted, toy-festooned fir tree al-

most touching the ceiling. At the sound of a gong the huge tree begins to revolve and Grandfather Frost, in a crimson cloak and Silver beard, accompanied by a demure snow maiden enveloped in folds of downy white, moves toward the tree. The orchestra strikes up and 2,000 children join hands in a rollicking game. Elephants, giraffes, bears and other denizens of the forest appear looking almost indistinguishable from the real article.

Leaving the great hall we make a tour of lesser rooms. In the first of these is the Land of Lilliput, with a giant Gulliver none too pleased with the attention of bewildered midgets. All delightful inhabitants of the world of fantasy as depicted in Russian fairy tales are in another room; clowns and jugglers are farther on, and in a room where the very rafters are ringing distorting mirrors reflect their tiny onlookers in grotesque shapes and sizes.

But the piece de resistance is the room that is Grandfather Frost's sanctuary, containing 10 tons of sweetmeats and tangerines which are being sorted out into presents

for each of 168,000 youngsters, who during three sessions daily pass through the portals of the House of Trade Unions during the New Year school holidays.

The Moscow Soviet trades council, school authorities and youth organizations, assisted by the management and personnel of theaters, cinemas and circus, represent the organized effort behind this children's festival.

Each home too has its elks (fir tree) and each will have its family gathering and party.

Optimism and confidence are the keynote of this New Year celebration in the Land of the Soviets where the motto is.

In 1945 we and our Allies smashed fascism, and now full steam ahead toward that brave new world for which so many fought and died.

UNO Commitments

CANBERRA, Dec. 31 (UP).—Prime Minister Joseph Chifley said in a New Year's message today that industrial dislocation, exploitation, and profit-chasing weaken the Australian position in dealings with the world.

Byrnes 'Defense' of Moscow Pact

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Americans, like peoples the world over, were relieved by the Moscow agreements, because they ended a deadlock among the great powers on some vital questions. The agreement does not of itself solve all problems of social evolution. It does not predestine world progress, or preclude new difficulties as the great powers really get to the unsolved and very pressing problems—in China and Japan, or the peace treaties.

But the agreements were of genuine value. They improved the atmosphere on the eve of the UNO conference. They checked for a while the most rampant and adventurist tendencies in American imperialist policy. They offer the chance of relatively quick peace treaties for many former Axis countries which now have democratic governments—even if Secretary Byrnes doesn't like them.

Above all the unilateral American control of Japan is now hedged around by a procedural agreement that may get us more quickly to the real issues of dismantling Japanese imperialism. And while atomic energy is still an instrument of American blackmail, the Soviet Union is on the commission through which the blackmail was going to be attempted—which is something.

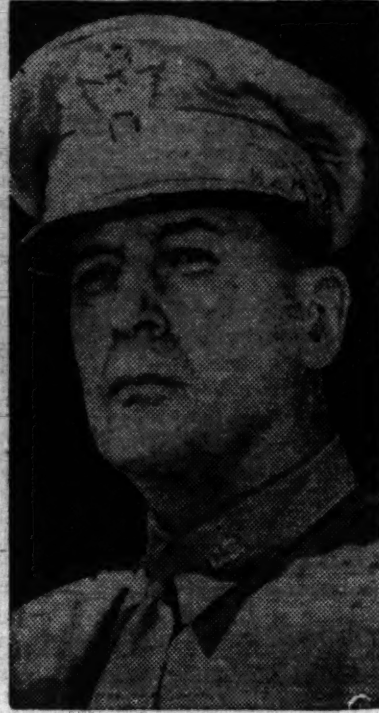
You would expect, therefore, that Byrnes would come home to fight for the agreements to which he himself affixed the American signature. That's what the people expected—a fight to make these agreements live in practice. And a fight is necessary since the extreme Right-wingers in both parties are getting their own counter-offensive under way.

And here's where Byrnes' speech is so weak. He defends his policy of course, and even tells Gen. Douglas MacArthur that it will have to be swallowed. But he defends his policy as though he were talking only to the right-

MacArthur Unfit for Tokyo Post

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has disqualified himself from any further service to Japan by his arrogant attitude toward the Moscow agreement.

Only by removing this political general can the State Department expect to win American confidence that the four-power control council will function in Tokyo, as it should.



MacARTHUR

Consider the situation: While Mr. Byrnes is negotiating an agreement which only opens up the real issues in Asia, MacArthur issues publicity releases to the effect that Japanese imperialism has been uprooted. Just like that! In four short months, mind you.

Then three days after the agreement is announced, MacArthur proclaims that he was never consulted. He behaves like a sovereign power, as though Japan were one of his Philippine plantations.

And then he has the gall to say that, despite his opposition, he will try to make the new Allied Council work. Actually, one can only expect that he will obstruct this very important body when it really gets moving from the realm of procedure to the substance of a new policy toward Japan. That is why MacArthur must go if the United States intends to have this Allied Council accomplish anything.

Back in September, the State Department told MacArthur where to get off on that business of how long the occupation of Japan would last. Why don't they speak up now?

Is the Administration preparing another Hurley episode in Tokyo? Surely, the pro-fascist elements in both parties are working hand-in-hand with MacArthur for just such a purpose.

The time to stop this scandal is—now. The country has had enough of this general's brass.

wing, and instead of putting them in their place, he says in effect: "We got a fair bargain with some loopholes which we will use as soon as it's proper, if you guys will only cooperate and let me run the show."

This approach will only encourage the pro-fascists to new provocations—a la Hurley—and only invites a general assault on the whole structure of any kind of

Big Three collaboration.

It is a vacillating and appeasing approach whereas what the people want and expect is for Mr. Byrnes to live up to his agreements and carry them out in the spirit which he himself professes.

For example, Byrnes reminds everyone that "of the responsible role of the larger powers in the making of the peace." That is fine. But he stresses that

the small countries will have ample time to make all their amendments. He says in advance that "certainly the United States would not agree to a final treaty which arbitrarily rejected such recommendations." That is an invitation to trouble, nothing less.

His whole treatment of Romania and Bulgaria continues the myth that they are not democratic. He makes it appear that the

Soviet Union's willingness to let opposition forces enter these governments as its first cooperative gesture since Yalta—quite a way of building American-Soviet friendship, isn't it?

On Japan, he assures MacArthur that ample powers will remain to him, while admitting that the United States could not maintain unilateral control any longer. But his perspective is hard bargaining to limit every next stage of advance toward a real clean-up of Japan.

And on China, where the agreement was itself so very limited, Byrnes still refuses to say when American troops will be withdrawn. Obviously, the game of adventurist, power politics in Manchuria is far from over. If the reactionaries are assured by this, certainly the American people will not be.

And the same can be said for the atomic energy commission. So far, the "secrets" are not internationalized—something which all sections of the American democratic population have been fighting for.

He seems to consider Soviet membership on the commission of inquiry a deplorable necessity, since she is a member of the Security Council. And throughout, he emphasizes the right of the American veto power.

Thus, the Secretary of State faces the wrong way and uses the wrong tones in defending a good agreement. Such a policy will not stave off the reactionary counter-attack any more than Byrnes refusal to do business with the Soviet Union for three months after the London conference enabled him to solve any problems.

Byrnes must live up to his agreement. And the people will continue to demand that of him, fighting every step away from the agreement as well as the general reactionary crowd that is out to scuttle it and water it down entirely.

1946 Tax Schedule To Make Rich Richer

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The new schedule of income and corporation taxes which 16 people's organizations denounced last October as "relief for the wealthy" goes into effect tomorrow.

The excess profits tax no longer exists, which will mean a savings to corporations of about \$2,500,000,000 during 1946. Elimination of the corporate surtax and the capital stock tax, also effective tomorrow, means an additional gift to the corporations estimated at \$581,000,000.

Under the new tax schedule all individuals will benefit by the repeal of the three percent normal tax and the general reduction of five percent.

But the wealthier the individual the greater his benefit. In addition, those whose incomes have been in the surtax class are additionally favored by the repeal of the surtax. These are some of the reasons why the new tax schedule was called relief for the 99,000 richest taxpayers by the 16 organizations.

Some 12 million families will cease paying income taxes under the new schedule, as a result of the repeal of the three percent "normal tax" and minor changes in exemptions.

Formerly a married person, no dependents, started paying taxes if he earned as much as \$600. Now he will pay taxes only if he makes more than \$1,000 a year.

During 1945, a married person with two dependents was forced to pay a tax even on \$600 a year. Now he will pay taxes only if his income is more than \$2,000 a year.

The wartime excise taxes on a number of goods and services will

Red Cross Aided In 261 Disasters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The Red Cross brought relief and rehabilitation to victims of 261 disasters throughout the nation in 1945 and at the same time reached a new high in its domestic service to members of the armed forces, national headquarters reported tonight.

Regional WLB Ends Existence

The Regional War Labor Board, covering the New York-New Jersey area, ended its existence last night, having disposed of 2,248 dispute cases.

Beginning Tomorrow

- A Series on the Moscow Agreements
 - How and why they came about . . . what each phase of the agreement means . . . what the next steps are.
- Beginning in Wednesday's Daily Worker
by Joseph Starobin

Byrnes Says Britain Urged Joint Control of Japan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said today that Great Britain insisted more strongly than Russia that other Allied Nations be given a voice in governing Japan through the Far Eastern Commission.

He also told a news conference that Thomas Blake, State Department press officer, had not been authorized to make his recent statement that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been kept informed of developments at the Moscow foreign ministers' conference and apparently approved their decisions.

Byrnes said MacArthur was not kept aware of developments during the conference, but he added that the general's views were obtained before the meeting.

He said Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy visited Tokyo in October and transmitted MacArthur's opinions to the State Department. And in accordance with suggestions McCloy brought back from Tokyo, he continued, various changes were made in the plan which was approved at Moscow without any essential changes.

On Oct. 31, MacArthur submitted to Byrnes' chief of staff a formal objection to the Allied control plan but at no time has the general mentioned any discussions with McCloy.

Byrnes said the plan to bring in additional powers to participate in control of Japan originated with the State Department. They were discussed by the Far Eastern Advisory Commission which made some changes and then submitted to the War Department. The ultimate

agreement, he said, bore both war and State Department approval.

He said Britain was acting in behalf of Australia when she asked greater participation in ruling Japan and Russia did not desire the change as much as Australia did.

Byrnes said President Truman and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull had praised the results of the Moscow conference.

UAW Asks GM To Resume Talks

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (UP).—Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the CIO United Auto Workers, said tonight that he would get in touch with General Motors executives Wednesday to arrange further collective bargaining.

Reuther said he would telephone GM Vice President Harry W. Anderson to schedule a new talk on the striking union's 30 per cent wage demand and other issues.

The corporation said last week in refusing to participate further in a government panel's hearing of the 41-day UAW strike against GM that it was willing to continue negotiations with the union.

Pole Leader Sees Strong U.S. Tie

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Prime Minister Eduard Osobka-Morawski of Poland told the Polish National Council that all conditions exist for strengthening friendly ties between the United States and Poland although some obstacles exist to harmonious relations with Britain, the Moscow radio said today.

Osobka-Morawski said that Poland wishes to use United States credits for the reconstruction of Polish agriculture and industry.

The presence of certain "emigre elements" in Britain clouds relations between the two countries, he said, referring to former members of the former London Polish regime and their followers.

"We cannot show great enthusiasm about the fact that our gold reserves are still not at our disposal and we cannot use them for the reconstruction of our wrecked country," the broadcast quoted Osobka-Morawski as saying. The British treasury holds Polish gold reserves evacuated here in 1939.

Frontier questions have been settled with the Soviet Union, which is recognized by the Polish people as its "most sincere defender," Osobka-Morawski said, and the Moscow foreign ministers' conference was a "great step forward on the road to strengthening peace."

U.S. Surplus Housing Deal Would Fleece Tenants to Pay Speculators

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (FP).—Because it takes money to make money, another smelly mess is stewing in Washington and should boil over into public view about mid-January.

This time it is public housing in the nation's capital where Uncle Sam has laid out some \$56,000,000 on six modern apartment and dormitory developments. Its outcome may spell out the national policy in disposing of surplus housing properties.

Largest of the lot is the \$35,000,000 project named Fairlington. It was completed in July, 1944, and consists of 3,439 apartment units in 579 two and three story buildings on 322 acres of land just two miles from the Pentagon in adjoining Virginia.

Next in size is McLean Gardens, which cost \$11,000,000, is located in the fashionable northwest section of Washington on 56 acres of land and has 720 apartments in 31 three story brick buildings, plus nine dor-

mitory buildings with 1,192 furnished rooms. Third in the list is \$6,500,000 Naylor Gardens, in the southeast section of the city, with 748 apartments in 45 buildings on 44 acres. There are three other smaller projects, all hotel dormitories.

These projects have been declared surplus by their builder, the Defense Homes Corp., a government-owned agency, which has advertised them for sale to the highest bidder. Bids are to be opened

LOOK FOR 'INVESTORS'

DHC wants to sell the properties, with their fancy annual rental incomes, to what it calls investors. (Fairlington produces an annual rental of somewhat over \$3,000,000; McLean Gardens \$1,500,000 and Naylor Gardens \$593,000.) All are 100 percent occupied.

When a group of war veterans and government workers organized and proposed to buy Naylor and McLean Gardens for cooperative housing developments, DHC president Philip M. Klutznick said he didn't think that cooperative purchase of the two projects "is advisable at this time."

Asked why he preferred to "sell to speculators," the official replied, "But we aren't going to sell to speculators. We are going to sell to investors." He did not bother to explain the difference.

Leading the move to take over

the projects as a consumer cooperative endeavor are the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets), Local 647, American Federation of Government Employees (AFL) and E. J. Flynn, a cooperative housing expert.

BETTER BUSINESS

Flynn pointed out to DHC that the government could make more money on its \$56,000,000 investment if it sold the properties to smaller groups, organized into non-profit, mutual housing cooperatives, than it could by dealing with cold-blooded real estate interests who'd bargain down to the last penny and then gyp the renters.

Under Flynn's proposal, the tenants or veterans would purchase their apartments by making a modest down payment and covering the balance "like rent" over a period of years, with part of each month's total earmarked for maintenance and upkeep.

Supporting the theory that the federal government can allow co-operatives to buy its housing properties, Amvet Commander Ray Sawyer pointed to instances in South Bend, Ind. and Dayton, O. where war housing projects were leased to organized groups of war workers with an option to purchase.

Should DHC insist on going through with the plan to sell to realty speculators, there is a reasonable chance of a Congressional investigation. Amvets will insist on one, and enough Congressmen have been contacted and shown interest to make a probe seem likely if the sale price fails to meet estimates of a proper figure. Other U. S. housing projects across the entire country may soon be put up for sale as "war surplus" and labor and veterans groups may expect a governmental run-around if they attempt to do something for the average renter.

Dr. Dodd Hits Flynn Man, Cohen, as O'Dwyer Choice

Mayor O'Dwyer's appointment of former Councilman Louis Cohen as assistant mayor was denounced yesterday by Dr. Bella Dodd, Communist Party legislative director, as "helping the most reactionary real estate interests in the city."

Cohen, henchman of Bronx Democratic boss Ed Flynn, served in the City Council until 1943, when the people of the Bronx retired him. As head of the Council Finance Committee, he worked closely with the worst anti-labor, "economy" elements in the city, whose policies New York's voters have always turned down overwhelmingly.

Dr. Dodd called O'Dwyer's cabinet appointments generally "a very disappointing beginning."

"The list is weighted with Flynn-Kelly proteges," she said, "thus fastening the Democratic machines upon New York City's government, instead of bringing forward the many new leaders arising in the city, particularly in labor and progressive circles."

Some of the most lucrative posts were given to machine politicians, she noted, with Ed Flynn, reac-

tionary boss who at first had bucked O'Dwyer's nomination, coming off very well. Flynn had opposed O'Dwyer because O'Dwyer was considered too strong a Roosevelt man and had backed coalition with the American Labor Party.

Among the Flynn men, besides Cohen, are Maldwin Fertig, Commissioner of Markets, and Harry B. Chambers, President of the Tax Department. Brooklyn Boss Frank Kelly received recognition with the appointments of former Attorney General John J. Bennett as head of the Law Department and Frank J. Quayle as Fire Commissioner. City Treasurer Spencer Young and Public Works head John Splain are among the key appointments given to the Queens Democratic organization. Thomas L. J. Corcoran, Special Assistant to the Mayor, and Investigation Commissioner John M. Murtagh are Tammany appointees to key jobs.

Each of these jobs means several other departmental appointments for the various machines.

Dr. Dodd called particular attention also to the naming of John Bennett, who was decisively defeated by the people of New York when he ran for Governor in 1942 as James A. Farley's hand-picked candidate.

Appointment of Edward Rhatigan as Welfare Commissioner, Benjamin Fielding of the American Labor Party as License Commissioner and Paul L. Ross as Administrative Secretary, were also

Wallace Urges End to Scarcity

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace said tonight that management and labor can help build world peace by working together in cooperation with the government to produce goods needed in all corners of the world.

He said in a year-end statement that he considered world scarcities one of the most important problems of 1946.

"Scarcities at home, coupled with enormous deferred demands, backed by cash savings, threaten to produce a disastrous inflation," he said. "Scarcities in the war stricken nations are causing inestimable physical suffering and are preventing those nations from rebuilding their economies."

"We in the United States can not produce enough foods for our own needs and also supply enough to rescue the entire world. But we can ease much of the suffering and prevent much of the political strife if management and labor, in cooperation with government, work together to produce as much as possible with a minimum of delay."

regarded with approval in labor circles. Ross, formerly regional enforcement head of OPA, had fought to carry out strict price control policies.

Cities' Housing Pleas For Vets Swamp Gov't

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Demands for veterans' temporary housing by cities far exceed the number of demountable units on hand, Philip Klutznick, head of the Federal Public Housing Authority, admitted yesterday. Various Texas localities have applied for more than the 100,000 units available for the entire nation.

Another step in the snail's pace march to relieve the housing shortage for veterans was taken yesterday when President Truman signed legislation authorizing the National Housing Agency to spend \$160,000,000 for veterans' homes.

In New York City, Mayor O'Dwyer has asked for 2,000 demountable units and 5,000 Quonset huts while the State Housing Division is reconverting Manhattan Beach Coast Guard station for 600 veteran families. Both city and state have asked for trailers.

Klutznick said yesterday that the 100,000 units will certainly not last long, and a flood of applications is expected to hit the FPHA regional offices next week.

The need for housing will become even more acute this year when millions of servicemen and women return to the states seeking a place to live. At present 3,000,000 families are reported living "doubled-up" with relatives and friends. That number is expected to increase 100 percent by the end of 1946.

Delay in reerection of temporary

units until the Spring is expected because cities will have to find suitable land and utilities ready for connection. Private contractors will be called in, and it is expected to take about two months after delivery for cities to open the homes to veterans. And then, only the most desperate cases will be able to be accommodated.

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SUNDAY EVENING
JANUARY 20
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NEW
YEAR**
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Liberties Group Urges Negro For Board of Education

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, yesterday urged Mayor-elect William O'Dwyer to appoint a Negro to the Board of Education "out of justice to one of the largest groups of New York citizens."

The Board has a vacancy due to the resignation of Daniel Paul Higgins, and many groups are pressing for a Negro appointment.

The wire, sent by George Marshall, chairman of the Federation, said: "Interracial understanding and unity through education becomes increasingly important to the welfare of our city. In recognition of need and out of justice to one of the largest groups of New York citizens, urgent that you appoint a Negro to the Board of Education."

SPECIAL OFFER
to all
WORKERS NOW ON STRIKE
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UNION LOCAL No.

U. S. Workers Back Bowles, Cite Bias Here

Racial and religious discrimination in the hiring practices of government agencies is widespread in the New York area, three locals of the United Federal Workers-CIO declared yesterday.

UFWA leaders said that OPA Administrator Chester Bowles' statement charging a "White and Gentile workers only" policy in the State Department and other agencies is borne out by the facts.

Hy Serby, national representative in charge of Local 204 at the Naval Clothing Depot and Local 137 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said Negro workers have been "laid off by the hundreds" in both locals since V-J day.

Sidney Weisman, Local 21 organizer for 30 Federal agencies in New York, said Bowles' statement was tantamount to "a demand that Congress promptly pass pending FEPC legislation."

Robert Schneider, president of Local 21, declared his union has been notified of many cases of discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minorities by government agencies in the New York area.

Set Stamford General Strike To Aid Yale & Towne Walkout



Byrnes Reports on Moscow Accord: Secretary of State James F. Byrnes speaks over the radio about the Big Three agreement arrived in Moscow. Byrnes said the U.S. would not share the atom bomb secret.

Special to the Daily Worker

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—A one-day general walkout in sympathy with 3,000 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. strikers is tentatively set for Thursday. Strikers are members of the International Assn. of Machinists.

Final arrangements for a general strike that will bring every union man and woman out on the streets will be made Wednesday at 5 p.m.

The action, planned as a protest against interference by Gov. Raymond Baldwin and state police and the arrest of seven from the Yale & Towne picket line, is sponsored by the Stamford Labor Organization, which unites AFL, CIO and independent unions.

David Abrams of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, president of CIO Council here, heads the united committee. An AFL member is secretary and the AFL Central Labor Union, three lodges of the International Assn. of Machinists, a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Barbers Union and all CIO bodies in the city are affiliates.

Approximately 30,000 would be affected by the general strike call. Plans for the walkout call for them to leave their shops at noon and parade to a mass meeting in City Hall plaza. Swelling the demonstration will be thousands of other Stamford citizens who are solidly behind the strike.

Arrest of the seven pickets, with the help of state troopers was protested to Gov. Baldwin by the united labor committee which called the act a company-inspired provocation. Sending in state troopers was especially assailed by strikers who pointed out that the troopers arrived on the scene 20 minutes before the pickets showed up at 7 a. m. Pickets didn't resist but the seven were arrested just the same on a technical charge of breach of

the peace.

Jerome Y. Sturm, union attorney, told Federated Press that there was no basis for charges of violence against the pickets.

"Even if they wanted to, they wouldn't have to resort to violence," he told FP. "They've got the plant closed down, the strike is solid after eight weeks and the whole town is behind them."

Sturm said he had been invited to meet with Baldwin and a management representative in Hartford today.

Local union leaders accuse the Governor of giving tacit support to the lock company. Two weeks earlier the unions agreed to withdraw mass picket lines and let management representatives into the plant after Baldwin privately gave assurance he would exert pressure on the company to negotiate. Despite his promise, the company has been as unyielding as ever.

Foster to Speak in Buffalo Jan. 4

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—On the eve of a new national strike in steel, William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, who led the steel of 1919, will be a speaker here.

Many steel workers are expected to be in the audience, when Foster speaks Jan. 4 at 8 p. m. at the Elks Club Hall, 211 Delaware Ave.

Dewey's New Fiscal Scheme Gives Cities Raw Deal

By MAX GORDON

Gov. Dewey's much-heralded program for revamping the financial relations between the state and its cities continues to give the cities a raw deal. The program was advanced yesterday by the Governor's Commission to study state-city fiscal relations, headed by State Controller Frank C. Moore. It will be presented to the Legislature after it goes into session next week.

Briefly, it has two main points:

1) The system of state-shared taxes is to be revamped so that the state will provide a fixed fund of \$95,500,000 to be returned to the localities each year. The current system provides that a certain part of the income of various taxes, such as the income and gasoline taxes is to be distributed to the localities.

2) The state is to take over 80 percent of the cost of all welfare, including home relief, aid to dependent children, to the blind and handicapped, etc. At present, the cities pay out differing percentages for the various forms of assistance.

Actually, the \$95,500,000 the localities will receive from the state is less than they receive from the state-shared taxes last year or this year. Taken together with the utilities tax, which the cities have been getting on a temporary basis, they received over \$100,000,000 in state-shared taxes in the year ending March 31, 1945.

New York City, which will get \$50,000,000 in state-shared taxes, received last year over \$60,000,000 from that source.

Under the welfare provision, the state will pay out \$23,000,000 more than it did in 1944, of which New York City will get about \$19,000,000. On the whole, then, the city will be getting only slightly more from the state than it did last year.

The state, however, has a huge budget surplus and all the taxing powers except the tax on real estate. It is so well off that it has reduced the income tax by 25 percent for the past few years, and the Governor is now reported considering another 25 percent cut. Some reactionary "taxpayer" groups are proposing to cut out the state income tax altogether.

Meanwhile, the city, with limited taxing powers, has to bear the major costs of education, health, recreation, police and fire protection, etc. The New York City budget is twice that of the state.

The Moore Commission report, therefore, is expected to run into heavy fire from progressive and labor groups throughout the state when it gets to the Legislature. The demand will be raised that either the state take over the major cost of many important welfare functions now being paid for by the cities or that it return to the city much more than the Commission proposes.

60 Vessels to Be Used For Japan Repatriates

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31 (UP).—Sixty vessels of various types will be used beginning in January for the repatriation of 73,000 Japanese war prisoners and civilians who have been in central China and now are being transported here.

Ammunition for the Wage Struggle

FACTS FOR FACT-FINDERS

By George Morris

This will be a series of articles digesting the arsenal of facts behind labor's demand for a 30%-\$2 a day raise. Topics to be covered, include:

What is the "American standard of living" as established by authoritative studies?

What has happened to the American pay envelope?

How is the national income and job security affected by the wage trend?

Will unemployment compensation and savings hold up purchasing power?

The trend in profits and the outlook for 1946.

Where could wage raises come from?

The wage fight and the national welfare.

What is the farmers' stake in the wage fight of the industrial worker?

The alternative to higher wages; looking back to the twenties and thirties.

Those, and other related topics to be covered, touch the primary concern of every worker in every industry, and the welfare of all the American people. The articles will be based on the latest sources and studies, including the excellent and authoritative joint study by research departments of the CIO's Big Three unions, the United Automobile Workers, Steelworkers, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

THEY WILL FURNISH THE PROOF THAT A WAGE NEGOTIATOR NEEDS.

Beginning SUNDAY, January 6th,
in THE WORKER

and continuing in the DAILY WORKER thereafter.

Order Your Bundle NOW!

Plan for Mass Distribution

Stark Says Fleet Was Warned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Admiral Harold R. Stark told the Pearl Harbor inquiry today he believed that he and his staff had "done everything we could do" to get his Pacific naval commanders "ready for war."

Chief of naval operations when the Japanese made their sneak attack, Stark asserted that "sufficient information and directives" had sent to Admirals Husband to alert them to any sort of surprise assault.

First key witness summoned as the joint Congressional inquiry reconvened after its Christmas recess, he supported his contentions with an 80-page statement outlining his activities as CNO between

Aug. 1, 1939, and March 25, 1942, when he was supplanted by Admiral Ernest J. King.

The statement constituted a defense against charges made by a Naval board of inquiry which found that Stark had not properly warned Kimmel of the possibility of attack on Pearl Harbor.

Bolstering Stark's statement were two exhibits of letters between the CNO and his various fleet commanders, including King, who then was commander of the expanding Atlantic fleet. Ranging from Jan. 13 to Dec. 12, 1941, they comprised 55 letters and memoranda from Stark (mostly to Kimmel and Hart), and 21 replies from Kimmel to his superior at Washington.

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Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



To Our Friends

THE earth turns, and the new year begins.

Happy New Year is the wish of the season.

Happiness is mankind's dream. What is it?

It cannot exist among those who live on the labor of others.

Happiness is in the heart of the common people who strive for a better life, among the unsung, the obscure, the disinherited millions whom this social system uses only as machines of production.

Happiness is in struggle for the liberation of mankind from the ancient curses of poverty, insecurity, and war.

Happiness burns brightest among those who refuse to buy their safety and security at the expense of others.

Happiness does not descend like the rain. It is a battle to be won. The joy is in the battle, the certainty of mankind's victory.

To our friends everywhere, we say—

Happy New Year.

No Lull on China!

FOLLOWING the resignation of Hurley, the appointment of Marshall and President Truman's restatement of policy, a certain lull occurred in the popular pressure for the recall of American troops in China. This lull is harmful.

Look what is happening:

General Wedemeyer has just announced that 4,000 more soldiers will be necessary, in addition to the present Army mission and the 50,000 Marines in North China. This means more American intervention, not less.

According to the General's own statement these reinforcements are wanted in connection with the movement of Kuomintang troops into Manchuria. A U. S. Army mission of a few thousand officers and technicians is now attached to every Kuomintang Army engaged in the Manchurian and North China operations.

This means that we are expanding our supervision and guidance in Chiang's armies as they take over the most important strategic area in the Far East, an area which protrudes into the most vital regions of Soviet Siberia.

Kuomintang troops, still being transported to the North by American ships and planes, are also branching out into Communist-liberated Jehol province. Presumably, our military experts are required in this operation also, which has its aim to oust the democratic regimes from North China and Inner Mongolia.

At the Moscow Conference just concluded, the Soviet Union announced that its troops would be withdrawn by Feb. 1, on agreement with the Chungking Government. But the United States refused to give any commitment as to when American troops would be withdrawn.

In the meantime, Chiang Kai-shek refuses to reply to the Communist proposals for an immediate armistice and keeps postponing the all-party conference.

The campaign for withdrawing our troops from China should be stepped up immediately.

LaGuardia Steps Out

NEW YORK'S most colorful mayor steps out of office today after 12 years of hectic administration.

Feelings about him are varied—and violent. It cannot be denied, however, that he gave the city one of its best administrations and, in fact, one of the best in the country.

Considering the type of city government to which our country is accustomed, this may not be a lot to boast about. But it does mark him as a successful mayor from the people's point of view.

The positive and negative sides of his government are too well known to feed recounting here. His achievements were considerable and his faults were serious.

He was not only a mayor of New York. He was, and remains, a powerful national political figure, a leader of independent forces that generally throw their weight to the side of progress, irrespective of party. Here his role has been largely positive.

It is obvious that LaGuardia intends to remain in the political picture. He can still play an important part in the nation's history if he continues to follow a political course based on alliance with labor, as he has in the great national and state struggle of recent years.

Views on Labor News

Awakening in the Building Trades

By George Morris

THE recent revolt of the rank and file longshoremen in New York against "King" Joe Ryan surprised many people. But the sentiment expressed by the dockmen was not an exception in the AFL. We see a similar trend among the members and second-line leaders of the building trades—the pillar of AFL strength.

Last week's unanimously adopted resolution at a meeting of the New York Building and Construction Trades Council amounts to a revolt against the entrenched top bureaucracy of the building trades unions. To the general public the issue is described as a difference over a few cents an hour. But there is something much deeper and much more fundamental.

The upsurge in the New York building trades, which brought adoption of the resolution setting February 1 as the deadline for a strike vote of 200,000 workers, was brewing for some months, since negotiations opened. Most building trades workers have received no wage raises since 1939 and 1940. Those few who have were held strictly to the 15 percent limit of the Little Steel formula.

They Hoped for Vacations, Holidays

When negotiations opened, building trades workers demanded at least the same consideration that other workers have received in the standard procedure of the War Labor Board—holidays with pay, vacations with pay and raises commensurate with the rise in the cost of living as shown in the government's own index.

The stock argument of the companies during the war was the wage freeze and almost total absence of private building. After the war, building trades workers were told in effect: "Surely you are not going to spoil a chance for a building boom with excessive demands now?"

Workers anticipate such arguments from employers, but to find their own leaders on the

Wage Adjustment Board (a WLB subcommittee) lining up with the employers against their own organizations, is something the workers did not expect.

The first indication came shortly after V-J Day when representatives of the AFL's Building Trades Department and of the big construction companies on the adjustment board agreed to virtually freeze current wage raises to a maximum of 15 percent above the rate of January, 1941. This, despite the government's wage-price order setting at 33 percent the cost of living rise for the five-year period.

Whom Do They Represent?

A second indication of what the happy combination on the adjustment board is up to, came last summer when a Connecticut local of the Brotherhood of Painters and local employers, asked approval of a contract which provided an employer-paid vacation plan. The initiative to scrap this important precedent for the building trades industry came from the union representatives on the WAB. Similarly, the board refused to give approval to a health and insurance fund or paid holidays.

New York building trades workers had figured on setting at least one of these basic precedents until one by one each was ruled out by top AFL leaders on the WAB. At long last New York negotiated a contract providing for 15 percent above 1941 rates and a three percent health insurance payroll tax. But the WAB handed down an award, with approval of the labor representative, cutting substantially even into this agreement while refusing to approve the three per cent.

That was the straw that broke the camel's back.

The building trades workers are now acting with the vigor of people who suddenly discover that they have been swindled. A council, composed predominantly of conservative people, condemned the top labor leaders for betraying their own organizations and demanded that the Adjustment Board be scrapped; if it isn't scrapped the labor leaders should step out of it; that in the mean-

time, if the board doesn't approve the New York contract within 30 days a strike vote be taken.

Directly rapped by the Building Trades Council are not alone the three top men of the AFL's building trades department on the board, the actual targets are the controlling heads of the AFL—Boss Bill Hutcheson of the carpenters; George F. Meany, or the plumbers, secretary-treasurer of the Bricklayers and an AFL vice-president; Herbert Rivers, head of the Building Trades Dept. 1; from

The Fruits of Bribe-dollars

It is to be hoped, of course, that New York's building trades workers will draw the full implications and realize that the issue is much more than a few cents an hour; that they are now reaping the fruits of "Bribe-dollars" which flowered out as the building boom of the twenties got under way. It was in those days that Hutcheson and his kind obtained their foothold in the labor movement.

Robert P. Brindell, who for a while, notorious boss of New York building trades, gave "character" to those days when he was convicted for some high class "strike insurance" bribes. He was only a sample of the type of racketeer who rose to the million-dollar level—the level on which the recently convicted Joe Fay and James Bove operated.

Now, it seems, the process has reached a still higher level. Things are done on a nationwide scale, in a more refined manner, and carried out with the blessing of a public agency. I am not suggesting that our big construction companies are guilty of corrupting the morals of our big shot AFL labor leaders. I'd need proof to make that charge. But just the same, the result today seems to be the same as were the results of Brindellism in the early twenties.

Bitter rank and file struggles took place in many building trades unions in the twenties. But they did not reach the necessary strength. The sentiment indicated in New York and elsewhere, may well indicate a new struggle, but this time, unquestionably on a much broader scale and on a much higher level.

Your Home Town

IT WAS getting near deadline and the editor of the New York Unamerican bent over the dummy of page one. He looked up at the assistant editor standing near his desk.

"Put more schmaltz in that headline!" he said peevishly. "It oughta read something like this: 'Kinkfolk Weep at Mine Pit as Dead Are Brought Up.'" The editor showed the dummy into his assistant's waiting paws. "Will I ever be able to teach you fellows how to handle a real human interest story? This is a honey. Miners trapped! Raging fires balk rescuers! The public eats up stuff like this! Play it big!"



The assistant muttered docile agreement and rushed out to the city room with the revised dummy. After he was gone, the editor snapped on the radio. A commentator was rattling off the latest news in clipped, monotone sentences. Suddenly the commentator lowered his voice; his tone became that of a skypilot delivering a sermon; the pace that of a mourner following a hearse.

"The last faint rays of hope for rescuing the 20 miners still entrapped at Pineville, Kentucky, faded a few hours ago. . . ." The editor listened and nodded with professional satisfaction. "That's the way to handle it . . . plenty of pathos . . . pour it on . . ."

HE GLANCED casually at the wall clock. Deadline in four minutes. He leaned back in the swivel chair and closed his eyes. He was tired. He dozed, but only for an instant. With a start he opened his eyes and swung his chair around. Someone had come

by John Meldon

into the room, but he hadn't heard the door open. The editor grabbed his glasses and put them on. Then he stared. A big, extremely dirty man was sitting quietly on a chair across the room. He simply sat there, big hands hanging limply between his knees, watching the editor. With a shock of realization the editor saw that the stranger was a miner. The whites of his eyes were like two glittering blotches against the coal grime on his face. A miner's lamp was still attached to his black cap.

"How the devil did you get in here—what do you want?" the editor shouted nervously. He reached for a buzzer, but something in the miner's eyes made him stop.

"Don't get excited," the big, dirty man said quietly. "I just came up from Pineville to see you. My name is Tom Radich." A startling thought hit the editor. What a fool I am, he thought. Our reporters sent this fellow up to give us an eyewitness account! What a picture he'll make! He reached for the assistant's buzzer, but the miner held up a hand and went on talking.

"I've been reading your stories about what happened down in our pit," he said. His voice had a rich, faraway timbre, like wind on a mountainside. "But you're missing a really big story."

"What's that—what're we missing?" the editor demanded. Like all good editors he didn't want to pass up anything that meant circulation or beating his competitors.

"YOU'RE overlooking the big story above ground . . . not down in the pit where the catastrophe occurred."

Pineville Victim Visits an Editor

[This fellow speaks pretty good English, the editor thought to himself. Doesn't talk like a hunk at all.]

The miner continued. "You see, when the explosion occurred, about 20 of my buddies died like that." He snapped his grimy fingers. "You might say they died mercifully. But the others didn't die so fast. They slowly choked to death . . . like hanging on a gallows for a whole day. But even that's not the real story. As I said, it's above ground. A real scoop. For instance, why don't you newspaper fellows tell the public about the terribly long, terribly slow death of the mining towns above all mining towns; about companies selling us the coal we dig for more than you pay in the city; about the company stores that bleed us white; about the filth of exposed sewage systems; about water contaminated with typhoid; why don't you tell them about the women who go prematurely grey from wondering whether her man will come home to supper; why don't you splash the story about the way the Mellons, the Morgans, the Chase National Bank keeps us in a capitalist grip. . . ." The editor reached for the alarm buzzer. No damn red could spread that kind of propaganda right in his office. He jabbed the button savagely. Guards rushed in. But the miner was gone. They looked high and low; but he was gone. After threatening to fire the guards, the editor looked at the final page proofs his assistant brought in. Heading the list of the dead, brought up from the Pineville mine, was one Tom Radich.

"It's a gag," the editor muttered to himself. But he had a peculiar, worried look in his eyes.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Thinks Daily Too Easy On Warmongers

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have noticed two letters in the Daily Worker stating that the paper spreads "alarmist" news. I, on the other hand, often get sick and tired of seeing the D. W. going easy on the warmongers. The D. W. cartoons are weak. I'd like to see a stronger attitude towards atom bomb democrats and more powerful cartoons.

BILL DEMAREE

Wants Widespread Campaign Supporting Tobacco Workers

Jamaica, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am currently employed in a drug and cigar store where I sell hundreds of cigarettes and cigars made by the American Tobacco Co. My conscience bothers me and I would like to do something about it.

Hundreds of workers, union members, make these purchases. I am sure if they were aware that the workers of the American Tobacco Co. were out on strike, these purchases would be greatly diminished.

Would it be possible to start a nationwide educational campaign such as putting posters up in every union hall, notices in large mailing lists, etc.? Would it be possible for sympathetic union organizations throughout the country to picket all stores selling these products at least once a week?

The resulting publicity would be terrific and the increase in union solidarity would be tremendous to say the least. Let's do something.

G. G.

Finds Response to Letter Interesting

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Lately I have come across many letters from readers in your column on my letter on "Marxist Education for Youth." It fascinates me to see how such a difference of opinion can arise out of a simple statement which I believe has been misinterpreted.

When I spoke of fascism in "Youth for Christ," I was referring to the policies which big business has put before the youth. These policies, although harmless in appearance, are actually meant to mislead and confuse the youth of America. Like the other writers, I doubt whether the membership is aware of what they are letting themselves in for.

I would like to thank the previous writers for showing so much interest in my letter. I think differences in opinion like this is extremely healthy as it shows that we can think and that we don't accept things as they are given to us without examining them first.

SID BERLAND.

Enjoyed Editorial On PM

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your editorial (Dec. 21) on PM and their coming LaGuardia column was delightful! We think that some of the Daily's editorials would be much improved if they all had that such life and imagination.

D.A., L.B., L.S.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Science Notebook

THE most important scientific event for 1945 was of course the destruction of Hiroshima by an atomic bomb. Man entered the atomic age on Aug. 6, 1945 and the new form of energy could bring the future mass destruction of every living thing—or if properly controlled transform society and bring new vistas in learning and labor.

Radar (radio detecting and ranging) was the science developed by the electronic engineers which was so effective against the Luftwaffe. The scientists hurled radio waves against the Nazi planes. Knowing the speed of the radio waves (about the velocity of light) it became possible to measure the distance of an approaching plane by measuring the time interval that elapsed from sending the signal to its return echo.

Radar instruments developed for war purposes by huge governmental funds have already begun to play an important part in future weather forecasting. The hurricane off the coast of Florida was plotted very accurately on a film of Army radar by electrically operated cameras.

Working with similar principles electronic scientists also produced a proximity fuse for anti-aircraft shells. The one pound, seven-inch fuse is actually an extremely sensitive five-tube radio sending and receiving station, which fit into the nose of a projectile.

IN THE battle against disease important victories were achieved against cholera, leprosy and tuberculosis. The Navy reported a "complete cure" for cholera as a result of experiments held during an epidemic in Calcutta. Laboratory experiments had indicated that cholera could be eliminated with sulfa-



by Peter Stone

guanadine, sulfadiazine or penicillin, when combined with the use of plasma which thinned out the jelly-like cholera-infected blood. Cholera victims, who would formerly have become funeral pyres, walked out of the Navy hospital eight or nine days after treatments.

Public Health Reports of this year announced that promin, a chemical distantly related to the sulfas is "the best experimental treatment ever tested at the National Leprosarium." Promin has been given in about 150 cases and checked the age-old scourge and in some patients the dreadful sores of leprosy have cleared up.

Streptomycin, an antibiotic like penicillin, has also begun to receive international acclaim. Doctors of the Mayo Clinic and Foundation tried it against human tuberculosis and reported a "limited suppressive effect" on the disease. Care must be taken in informing victims about the possibilities of the new antibiotic chemical. It has no effect on advanced type of TB, but does have the apparent ability to ameliorate and block further advance of tuberculosis of the kidneys and bladder.

From the Soviet Union has come great medical advances in the transplantation of animal hearts and human nerves. Prof. Nikolai Sinitin of the Gorky Medical Institute of Moscow has successfully transplanted hearts into warm-blooded animals, such as rabbits, cats and dogs. The heart was transplanted onto the hosts animal's neck and put into connection with the hosts blood circulation system. Replacing one heart with another did not cause any difference in behavior of the animal.

Under the brilliant direction of the Chief Surgeon of the Red Army, Nikolai Burdenko,

a method was devised for repairing destroyed nerves. He grafted a live nerve over the destroyed nerve section. The graft functions to bridge the gap across the crushed nerve and eventually grows into place, thus completely replacing the destroyed section, and incidentally absorbing it during the process.

TEXTILE engineers and chemists in America brought forth a new type of fabric of cotton without employing either spinning or weaving processes. The new process substitutes a plastic binder for the power looms. Raw cotton is run between rollers to fabric thickness and then overlaid with liquid plastic, thus binding the fibers in place.

Fabric scientists treated cotton products with chemicals like ammonium products and produce both waterproofing and stain-proofing effects. Other chemicals prevent trousers from getting baggy at the knees. Nylon seems headed for strong competition with the development of similar fibres called velon and vinyon.

In America the notable socio-scientific events were the formation of Associations of Atomic Scientists, which preceded the foreign ministers in their call for internationalizing the control of atomic energy. Important to the future of science in this country were also the discussions and proposals for a National Research Foundation. The great scientific meeting for 1945 was the 220th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. All observers reported on the high level of Soviet science and paid tribute to the Soviet Government for its intense interest and support of research.

Note: The Soviet geneticist mentioned last week was N. I. Vavilov—not Vavilo, as incorrectly printed in this column.

Jan. 1 --- A Day the Negro People Remember

By EUGENE GORDON

The Negro people have reason to remember Jan. 1 above all other dates.

Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was published Jan. 1, 1863. The first issue of William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* came out on Jan. 1, 1831. Haiti issued its declaration of independence Jan. 1, 1804.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation inspired abolitionists with new courage and it won recruits for the Union army. It applied, however, to some parts of the country and not to others.

But, as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois points out in "Black Folk, Then and Now," the Proclamation caused "an increasingly purposeful

general strike against slavery. Lincoln welcomed it and encouraged it, once he realized that even the idle presence of the Negroes was so much strength drawn from the Confederacy."

The Emancipation Proclamation resulted not only in paralyzing Southern economy; it stopped many Northerners from prating about the "white man's" war for the civil war did not fall into its real stride until 26 days after the Emancipation Proclamation. The Secretary of War, on that date, yielding to the insistence of Frederick Douglass and others, authorized the Governor of Massachusetts to raise two regiments of Negro troops.

The Union army in the end had

187,000 Negroes fighting against slavery. Seventy thousand were killed and wounded. Thus the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure to break the Confederacy and preserve the Union was successful. As a device actually to free the slaves the Proclamation became fully effective only after Lee surrendered and the Confederacy was defeated.

William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* started without money or one single subscriber on Jan. 1, 1831. With its motto "Our country the world—our countrymen are all mankind," *The Liberator* was not only among the forces which led to the Emancipation Proclamation, but it lived to record that event and to publish the story of an amendment to the Consti-

tution forever prohibiting slavery. Haiti's successful revolution against the mother country, France, ending in a declaration of independence on Jan. 1, 1804, inspired uprisings among fellow slaves in this country, thus weakening the power of the slaveholder and preparing the way for his eventual defeat.

Haitian patriots, having won their freedom, came and helped America free herself of British tyranny, in the war of 1812. Jan. 1, 1945, records advances which the peoples of the world have made against their most bestial enemy, fascism. The Negro was among those peoples. Experience gained in that fight will help him in the next phase of his struggle.

500 Million Europeans Entering Famine Winter

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Europe enters 1946 facing the grimmest winter in 300 years. At least 500,000,000 Europeans continue to live on war-time food rations which vary between 1,000 and 2,000 calories per day, well below the standard for North and South America. A survey revealed between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 homeless as the result of a war fought in the front and back gardens of European countries.

In all parts of Europe, except possibly Sweden and Switzerland, there is practically no heat, fuel, clothing or transportation. Coal, electricity and domestic gas supplies are the lowest in history with no immediate prospect of improvement.

Widespread use of sulfa drugs, penicillin serums and extensive health campaigns have checked threatened plagues of typhoid and typhus. However, tuberculosis, rickets and venereal diseases are definitely increasing.

Medical experts worry about the health of children. In many countries such as Poland, Italy and Greece hundreds of thousands of children are barefooted, and only the recent mild weather has prevented serious outbreaks of influenza and pneumonia.

On the eve of 1946, millions wander homeless and more millions face famine, exposure and pestilence unless food supplies, heat and medical aid are miraculously increased during the next few months.

QUEUES LONGER IN BRITAIN

In Britain there is less coal, electricity, transportation, clothing and housing than at any time since 1939. Queues are longer and there is less at the end of the line. Food rations have been reduced since twice V-E Day, and clothes once.

Conditions which confront other European countries are told in the following highlight dispatches from United Press correspondents:

Henry Shapiro, Moscow: Fat, meat and sugar shortages remain critical. The devastation of more than 1,000 towns and tens of thousands of villages has resulted in a housing crisis in which hundreds of thou-

sands live in ruins, dugouts and tents.

The Soviet Union is free from major epidemics, but drugstores could use more drugs and medical supplies such as cotton, iodine, aspirin and bandages.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leo S. Disher, Prague: The Czech diet averages between 1,000 and 2,000 calories daily, but it is radically short of proteins and fats. Fruits and vegetables do not exist, eggs are reserved for small children and the very ill and everything edible is rationed. Prague is overcrowded. Coal, electricity and gas are short, and there is no hot water.

Knut Ramberg, Oslo: No epidemics and no unemployment, but the clothing and housing shortage is acute.

Matti Hakkarainen, Helsinki: Authorities predict 1946 will be even worse than the last three war winters. There is no coal and clothing has long been worn to the thread. Families still live in air raid shelters.

Dudley Ann Harmon, Paris: The Frenchman faces the new year wearing a six-year-old suit and working 24 hours a week because of the shortage of coal and electricity. The food supply is minutely improved over last year, when the town dweller went through the winter months without meat and fats. Today he receives 200 grams of meat a week. Bread rationing resumes tomorrow. Some families live in cellars or temporary barracks. Small quantities of coal wood and sawdust take off the chill.

HARVEST FAILS IN ITALY

Robert Meyer, Rome: Hundreds of thousands are homeless and others live in wrecked buildings

Will Sing at Rally For African Relief



Marion Anderson will join with Paul Robeson and others at a mass meeting for African famine relief on Monday, Jan. 7, 8 p.m. at Abyssinia Baptist Church, 132-W. 138th St.

and caves. Harvest was the worst in years. There are no children's shoes. Tuberculosis, rickets and venereal diseases are increasing.

Kaj Sarup, Copenhagen: Although food is rationed, the shortage has never been serious. The first tiny rations of tea, coffee and cocoa appeared last week for the first time since 1940. Fuel wood is exhausted, heat is expensive and coal is closely rationed. Two hundred thousand German refugees are still here.

Harold Queen, Vienna: Vienna is above the starvation level, but lower Austria has been reduced to a daily calory diet of 600, mainly bread and peas. There is no transport and almost no coal. Housing is grave—in Wiener Neus only 18 houses out of 4,000 were untouched by bombs. In some parts of Vienna almost one-half of the working population is unemployed.

Labor Leaders Here Rap British Policy in Greece

Representatives of more than 1,000,000 AFL and CIO workers yesterday cabled an Open Letter to British Labor urging "that the Greek people be permitted to recreate their democracy with help, not hindrance, from their former Allies."

The Open Letter charged that today British authorities continue to prevent a purge of fascists from the state, military and security posts in Greece, general amnesty for political prisoners of the resistance movement, and the drawing up of new election lists to replace the fake ones.

The Open Letter warned that without these measures a free election could not be held in Greece. "Your brother trade unionists in the United States," said the letter, "feel the responsibility which rests upon American shoulders also for the tragedy of the last year in Greece."

Signing the letter were presidents and secretaries of 11 international unions including Albert Fitzgerald, resident, CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Michael J. Quill,

president, CIO Electrical, Radio and Joseph Curran, president, CIO Maritime Union; Reid Robinson, president, CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Abram Flaxer, president, State, County and Municipal Workers; Lewis Merrill, president, Office and Professional Workers; Donald Henderson, president, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America; Josephine Timms, secretary-treasurer, American Communications Association; Pietro Lucchi, secretary-treasurer, Fur and Leather Workers; H. C. Ledyard, president, CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers; William J. McSorley, president, AFL International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Other AFL signers were Nick Lazaris, Charles Collins and Frank Jennette, district representative, International Molders and Foundry Workers.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Rightists Incite Korea Outbreaks

Demonstrations in Korea protested the up-to-five-year trusteeship plan agreed on by the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers. Violent outbreaks appear to have been provoked by extreme right-wingers of the so-called Provisional Government which objects to consultations with Soviet authorities leading toward a democratic setup. The masses of democratic Koreans, who established a People's Republic in both Soviet and American zones, appear to oppose the trusteeship plan and want independence now. But they are saying so peacefully. They think the reactionaries are only using the independence cry to offset the fact that the Moscow agreement refused to recognize their "government."

Fascist demagoguery fills the pages of a new Rome daily called BUON SENSO (Common Sense), sponsored by Guglielmo Giannini, founder of

the L'Uomo Qualunque (Any Man) movement. Allied authorities grant newspaper to this journal, which seeks to corral all malcontents with a campaign to end the purge of fascists. While pretending to oppose both left and right, the first number concentrates on the left, saying the Socialists seek to imitate Mussolini, and slandering Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti as speaking "like Hitler." . . . Stars and Stripes warned that Yugoslav traitor Draja Mihailovich and 70,000 royalist troops are hiding in the hills and plotting a coup against Marshal Tito. . . . Terrorist acts are being fomented in Poland by agents of Gen. Wladislaw ANDERS, former commander of Polish forces in Italy, according to Premier Edward Osobka Morawski.

A conference of the FREE GERMAN movement in Britain decided to dissolve the organization, as many members are returning to Germany. Delegates protested reluctance of the Foreign Office to grant permission to return. Three hundred permits to enter the Soviet zone have been granted, but none so far for other zones.

ers about 70 percent of his production to the state at a fixed price and can sell the rest in a free market, at probably twice the fixed price.

Soviet authorities said Marshal George Zhukov, Soviet Military Governor, felt a free market was necessary to give the farmers incentive to increase production. But if a farmer fails to meet the quota and is held personally responsible, he may be fined or given two years in jail.

German officials said the quotas and fixed prices were only temporary emergency measures to stave off hunger since there are no imports there.

Serfs of Junkers Now Own the Land

By CHARLES ARNOT
United Press Staff Correspondent

WEISSENFELS, Germany, Dec. 19 (Delayed) (UP).—In what has happened to a weathered stone 17-room mansion set in the Saxon plain near Weissenfels is the story of what is happening today to the holdings of the militaristic landed Junkers in the Soviet occupation zone.

Within its walls, generations of

Frau Reinhardt gave birth to sturdy German boys who grew up in the Prussian tradition of militarism and joined the German army as officers. During the wars of Frederick the Great, still revered by Prussians because he was a conqueror, the farmhouse served as a command post for Frederick against the French.

Today, it houses four families of German peasants. The current head of the Reinhardt family, a lieutenant in the late German army, has fled to the British zone, and his estate has been broken up and parcelled out among 50 new peasant landowners.

REDISTRIBUTE 7,000 ESTATE
Throughout Russian-occupied Germany, the great estates which nurtured the Von Hindenburgs, the Von Brauchitsches and other "Vons" of the officer corps have

been given to the peasants whom they kept in virtual serfdom at home and in their armies.

German provincial authorities during the last three and a half months, with the tacit approval of Soviet occupation authorities, have redistributed 7,000 Junkers estates into nearly 300,000 small holdings, averaging about 15 acres each.

But German provincial officials in the Soviet zone, who are campaigning for a central German administration, point out a horsefly in the anti-Junker ointment.

When Reinhardt's estate was broken up, Reinhardt merely moved from his place near here to another estate near Hamburg in the British zone—where there is no land reform. The German officials say that this makes it difficult to smash the land ownership which has furnished a living for the Junkers between wars.

All estates of 250 acres, or more are automatically marked for division. If the owners were Nazis, they don't get paid. If they were not, they are paid at the rate of 120 marks an acre, compared to the prewar land value of 1,600 marks an acre. At prewar rates, that means they get \$48 an acre for their land, but at the present diluted value of the mark it represents hardly a fifth of that amount.

Medium estates of under 250 acres also are broken up if they belonged to Nazis.

The new owners must pay 120 marks per acre, either in cash or in produce, before the end of three years. A farmers' aid committee of sev-

en members, working closely with the provincial government, settles the question in each community of who gets the land.

Considerable forest land has been taken over by communities and non-Nazi former owners also are paid for buildings, livestock and machinery which the committees parcel out to new owners. Until the next harvest, peasant owners may draw rations from existing foodstocks in the Russian zone. Each community has been given a quota of agricultural products which it must deliver at a price, fixed by the state, under a state-planned program. The average farmer such as 35-year-old Werner Schiewald, who got a chunk of the Reinhardt holdings, deliv-

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French Public Backs Plan For Reconstruction

PARIS, Dec. 31 (ALN).—French public opinion has welcomed the government's decision to launch a three-year plan for the modernization and equipment of the country.

The program, proposed by Communist Minister of National Economy Francois Billoux, will be directed by a council for the coordination of all reconstruction tasks.

The left press, however, is strongly criticizing President Charles de Gaulle's decision to place the execution of the plan under the leadership of Jean Monnet, former French government buying agent in the United States, instead of under Billoux. The keynote is given by the *France-Tireur*, non-party republican Paris daily, which says in headlines referring to the charge that Monnet is surrounded by a brain trust:

"Let us pray there won't be more trusts than brains."

Its editor, Marcel Fourrier, explains that the equipment of French industry and intensification of its production on modern lines must benefit the whole nation and not big business private interests. "The immense success of Soviet state plan," he says, "was due first of all to the fact that Russian workers knew that by producing more they were strengthening the very foundations of their country. Mines and factories were no longer private property but belonged to the whole nation."

Fourrier maintains that the success of the plan, on which so much of France's economic future depends, can only be assured by two conditions: that it include a complete program of nationalization of key industries and that none of its directors have any connections with international banking or industrial combines.

In this connection, Fourrier points out that Monnet was formerly the director of such important French-American concerns as the Blair Foreign Corp., vice president of the French-American Electrical and Industrial Corp., vice president of Trans-America Corp., of the French Mining Union, of Constantine Phosphates Co.

Wallace Sees Farm Wage-Tie

High income for America's farmers depends on high earnings for America's workers is the theme of an article by Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace distributed by the CIO in connection with its current drive for wage increases.

The article entitled, "The Interdependence Between Industrial Wages and Farm Prices," points out that "farmers and factory workers live in one economic world."

"The efforts of labor to sustain its take-home pay," said Wallace, "would, if successful, give farmers the high level of consumer purchasing power they need to sustain their incomes. And the efforts of farmers to prevent a postwar collapse in farm prices such as has occurred after other wars would, if successful, help sustain the national market for industrial goods."

CORRECTION

A typographical error appeared in the text of an address by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, on "Youth and the Atomic Age," reported in yesterday's *Daily Worker*.

The first sentence of the third paragraph from the end should have read:

"In the coming years, various devices will be used to keep the decadent capitalist system in operation, by government-make-work programs, by nationalizing industries, by carrying through big military armaments, etc."

Marine's Eyewitness Report: Chinese Village Wiped Out

A marine private stationed in China wrote bitterly to his home town newspaper, in Greenwich, Conn. "We were told our mission was to disarm the Japanese, but we are not disarming Japs."

"We were told we would not become involved in China's internal affairs, but now we find ourselves so involved that who can say when we can pull our meddling noses out of China and come home?"

The marine, Pfc. Frank Bromley, is a bazooka man with the Seventh Regiment, First Marine Division, demanded in his letter, published in the *Greenwich Times* on Dec. 26, that the people back home put up a fight to get the boys home.

He said no single member of his regiment had helped disarm any Japanese or even heard of any such case. He listed evidence of American involvement on the Kuomintang side of Chinese civil strife—with arms, transport, guarding coal, bridges, power plants.

"I took part in the bombardment of a small Communist-held village," he testified, "in retaliation for the 'alleged' firing on

an American general by Communist forces"—but here is the enlisted man's version of this incident, and remember, we were on the spot.

"A train bearing an American general through Communist territory (where an American general had no business in the first place) is halted by a break in the tracks, Communist-instigated, and a repair crew of Chinese coolies are put to work repairing the break.

"A volley of shots were fired over the heads of the Chinese workers as a warning. No one was hit. It was quite evident that such was not the desire of the 'Commie' shooters. But the American general, in a manner which only a general can assume, ordered his escorting guard to return the fire, and directed it to be sent at random into a cluster of small houses from

which the initial fire was presumed to have come.

"In carrying out this order a heavy stream of automatic fire was poured at random into the small settlement. This brought one return volley, a few bullets of which struck the general's train (I personally counted six bullet holes in one unoccupied car). Now, in a scream of outraged vanity this General ordered out the nearest Marine garrison under full combat equipment and prepared for a pitched battle.

"We moved up, a few shots came from the small village. Our heavy 81 mm. mortars were set up, the smaller 60's were set up, and we proceeded to blast this small village in the Chinwangtao area unmercifully.

"Two men, innocent or guilty, were cut down by machine gun fire as they ran from a burning house. How many innocent people were slaughtered in that small village is still unknown to we who did the slaughtering. If the Germans or Japs had done this who'd

scream about the brutality of it first?"

"This is merely one incident. 'Who can blame the Chinese Communists (if one wants to refer to them as such) for their resentment against our two-faced policy? . . . All we want is to come home.'"

Mrs. Vainionpas, Finnish Editor, Dies

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Sadie Vainionpas, 51, editor of *Tyomies*, Finnish daily newspaper here, died Christmas morning in a local hospital following a brief illness.

Mrs. Vainionpas had been a resident of Superior 16 years and a member of the *Tyomies* editorial staff for 14 years. She came to the United States from Finland 39 years ago.

She is survived by a son, Marvin Anderson, Superior. She was active member in the Finnish movement and was a member of the Communist Party of Superior.

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THE LOWDOWN

Our Criticism of Cann
And a Criticism of Us

By Nat Low

Here's an interesting letter which we simply cannot pass by without printing and commenting upon especially since it contains a serious criticism of us and we think criticisms should be aired.

Here goes:

"Dear Nat Low.

"You've finally convinced me that you're not a basketball writer—please leave that department to Phil Gordon.

"In reference to your Sunday column—Dillon is six-one (not six-two) and Walsh is six-four (not six-five). Forman was not involved in the jump ball as you stated, but Joe DeBonis (after all, Nat, how could Forman still remain on the court if Walsh-replaced him?)

"That incident you mentioned is far from the truth—the reason Cann was stalking about in a frenzy was the slowness with which the manager was removing Walsh's sweat-pants. He issued the order for Walsh to go in before anyone came up to him and even when they did the players asked him to send in Schayes (who as you know had been removed during the last four minutes and could not return to the game.)

"If there was any reason for Cann to be criticized other than that, OK, but he did not do as you said. For another matter DeBonis would have been more than a match for Dillon, so placing Walsh in there really wasn't such a great brain-storm, anyway.

"You're entitled to your honest opinion but let's not confuse the issue with wrong information. Cann has a team of temperamental individualists and they're a tough bunch to control.

"My position on the team is that of freshman manager and I'm the guy the coach was so angry with for being slow.

"Before signing off I'd like to mention that I consider Phil Gordon the best basketball writer in the city. So far as you're concerned I don't consider you a basketball writer at all.

"Did you go to NYU, Nat. Did you try out for the team and fail to make it? Is that why you're sore at Cann? You sound like that Nat, and you shouldn't hold it against the coach for so many years...

"Sincerely,

PAUL DEVIATKIN

Point One: No, we never did go to NYU, or any other college for that matter. We got through seven terms of high school when, after flunking trigonometry three times running, we decided to call it quits. So we have no personal axe to grind with Cann. But thanks anyway for the confidence in our athletic ability. You have to be good even to try out for the team.

Points Two: The fact that Dillon is 6-1 and not 6-2 and Walsh is 6-4 and not 6-5, is unimportant because the relation of height still exists. The fact is Walsh DID get the tap.

Point Three: About Cann issuing the order and not Mangiapane. All I can say is that I saw the event from the press box. A number of other writers also saw Mangiapane rush over to Cann and point in the direction of Walsh. Perhaps we missed an earlier sign by Cann and perhaps he did think of it originally—but we didn't see it. However, if our writer says it was Cann who did and he was right there (pulling off Walsh's sweat-pants in fact) maybe he is right. In which case we are sorry and apologize for attributing this mistake to Cann.

Point Four: I disagree vehemently that the Violets are a bunch of "temperamental individualists and a tough bunch to control." It seems to me this has been said of NYU players for too many years. Whenever something goes wrong it's because Cann has too many individualists. I can in no way agree with this. As the coach, it is Cann's business to knit his boys together as all other coaches do. Observe how Clair Bee and Joe Lapchick work with their boys. There is always the friendly pat on the back when they come off the court, always the inclusive, instructive observation passed along to the players. But when a NYU player goes to the bench Cann is hardly ever there to greet him, hardly ever takes him aside and points out what the boy did wrong and right.

Point Five: The fact of the matter is that over a long period of years the other coaches in the city have gotten far better results with less material than Cann. This is an unquestioned fact. Cann's reputation has been made by no one but himself and if I had the space or the time I could list hundreds of incidents to prove this.

Point Six: We have absolutely nothing at all against Cann. We don't even know the guy personally. But that shouldn't stop us from saying our piece about his coaching ability.

Point Seven: I'm glad to hear that you think Phil Gordon the best basketball writer in the city. I think he is, too. As for myself, I'll try to improve and may improve if I stay around long enough.

But thanks for the letter—and a Happy New Year!

Yugoslav Relief

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THE AIRPORT

Henry Armstrong, in Kansas City with one of his fighters, said yesterday he wanted one more "triple championship, as a manager, and then would retire from the ring and become an itinerant speaker in order to lead his people from the slavery day idea of heaven as a land "where you fly around all the time and feast on milk and honey."

The Rangers finally snapped out of their lethargy Sunday night by beating the Chicago Black Hawks 3-2 as their defenseman plus goalie Chuck Raynor finally put a halt to the scoring rampage of the Bentley Brothers and Bill Mosienko. It was the Blue-shirts' first victory since December 9 and the first time the Hawks' famed high scoring line was kept without a point this season.

Grant Warwick scored two of the Ranger tallies while Tony Lesswick accounted for the other.

Leo Durocher fears the Cardinals most of all in the 1946 pennant race. Lippy, down at Miami Beach for a vacation, before setting up training camp at Daytona, said the Cubs will also be strong.

Beau Jack is training hard for his fight with Morris Reif at the Garden Friday but if he isn't careful he may leave all his fight in the gym—as he did so often before entering the Army.

Wooden Matches

The wooden "strike-anywhere" match commonly called the kitchen match, was known as "Sulphurata Hyperoxygeneta Friction" when first sold by its inventor, John Walker, in 1827.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News: Music
WQXR—News: Symphony Music
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Morning Matinee
WJZ—Home Edition
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WMCA—News: Studio Orchestra
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Talk-Victor Lindahl
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR, WNYC, WLIR—Ceremonies:
Inaugurating William O'Dwyer as
Mayor of New York
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News: Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—News: Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Maggi McNeill
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Description Tournament of
Roses Parade
WOR—News: Answer Man
WJZ—News: Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Musical Appetizer
WJZ—Richard Street—News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—News: Midday Symphony
WLIR—Clifford Evans
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Constance Bennett—Talk
WABC—Ma Perkins
WMCA—Inquiring Parent
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Paula Stone
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy's
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Football: University of
Miami vs. Holy Cross, at Orange
Bowl, Miami
WMCA—Studio Orchestra

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Football: Texas vs. Missouri,
at Cotton Bowl, Dallas
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—News: Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Football: Oklahoma A. & M.
vs. St. Mary's, at Sugar Bowl, New
Orleans
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WMCA—News: Music
WQXR—News: Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—News: Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WABC—Gordon MacRae, Songs
WMCA—News: Music
4:45-WEAF—Football: University of
Southern California vs. University

Pop Shots and Dribbles

Picking NYU, CCNY Over Colorado, Drake

by Phil Gordon

NYU's Violets, out of the ranks of the undefeated as a result of their defeat at the hands of North Carolina's Tarheels last week, will have an opportunity to get back on victory road tonight. The Violets will face Colorado University's Buffs in the second game of a double-header. In the opener, CCNY will face Drake.

We are picking NYU and CCNY.

The Buffs, paced by a splendid player in Bob Doll, won the 1940 Invitation Tournament under their present coach, Frosty Cox, who stresses the fast break with heavy pressure under the baskets. They have played only three games to date, splitting a pair with Buckley Field and dropping off in Buffalo last Saturday for a tilt with Canisius.

Colorado has no regulars back from last season, but most of the squad have had experience at other colleges or have seen prewar action at the Boulder school. The Buffaloes' top scorer, Henry Knocke, 6-4 center, starred at Bethany, and Russ Walseth, a starting forward, performed at Carroll.

The defeat by North Carolina has brought no change in the NYU starting five. For the seventh straight game the Violet will take the court with Adolph Schayes, Sid Tenenbaum, Frank Magniapiane, Don Forman and Marty Goldstein, but coach Howard Cann indicated that Fred Benanti and Joe DeBonis, who saw considerable action against the Tar Heels in the second half, would be inserted quickly tonight if any of the first five slacked off.

Little is known of Drake's hard-

Lineups Tonite

FIRST GAME, 8:15 P.M.
No. C.C.N.Y. Pos. DRAKE No.
9-Schmone L.F. Steffen-51
10-Jameson R.F. Flick-58
6-Scher C. Fritchard-55
13-Chafec L.G. Bindas-57
15-Breenberg R.G. Steffe-53
CITY COLLEGE RESERVES: Irish (4), Kaplan (5), Ragusa (6), Weiss (7), Sylvester (12), Diesenhout (14), Hillman (16), Klein (18), Siegal (20).
DRAKE RESERVES: Prosperi (50), Stepanovich (52), Novak (53), Woodlief (57), Nims (63).

SECOND GAME
No. N.Y.U. Pos. COLORADO No.
8-Forman L.F. Robbins-10
17-Goldstein R.F. Walseth-7
23-Schayes C. Knocke-15
6-Tanenbaum L.G. Hunt-8
7-Mangiapiane R.G. Ellis-14
N.Y.U. RESERVES: Benanti (3), Sarah (4), O'Connor (5), Harris (9), DeBonis (10), Walsh (11), Smith (12), Most (14), Roth (15), Kelly (16), Regan (18), Dolhon (19).
COLORADO RESERVES: Beattie (3), Baird (5), Kasari (6), Lofquist (9), Sloan (11), Fuller (12), Zerschling (16), Smith (17), Stirling (18), Richardson.

wood prowess other than that the Bulldogs lost to four of the current powerhouses, Iowa State, Valparaiso, Indiana State Teachers and Illinois, and beat Central College, Iowa State Teachers and Bradley Poly. They have three lettermen from last year.

City, which won its last two Garden games against Oklahoma University and Oregon State, may have another new starter in its lineup, Milt Greenberg, in place of Al Siegal. Breenberg, ex-service, is a sophomore from Monroe. He is 6-1, 178 pounds.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—590 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—710 Kc.
WNYC—836 Kc.
WABC—860 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1330 Kc.
WNEW—1330 Kc.
WLIR—1190 Kc.
WRN—1250 Kc.
WOV—1250 Kc.
WJNY—1450 Kc.
WQXR—1550 Kc.

of Alabama, at Rose Bowl
WOR—Football: East vs. West, at San Francisco
WABC—Feature Story
5:00-WABC—School of the Air
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
5:15-WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News: Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town—Sue Reed

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WJZ—News: Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA—News: Talk
WABC—News: Quincy Howe
WQXR—News: Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ—Here's Morgan
WABC—Patli Clayton, Songs
6:25-WQXR—News: Dinner Concert
6:30-WJZ—News: Sports Talk
WABC—Carol Brice, Songs
WMCA—Racing Results
6:45-WJZ—Cal Tenny
WABC—The World Today—News
7:00-WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Marquis Childs—News
WABC—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Barry Fitzgerald Show
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—Green Hornet—Play
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music

7:45-WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WHN—Johannes Steel
WMCA—Recorded Music
8:00-WEAF—Variety With Barry Wood
WOR—Leave It to Mike
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WABC—Big Town
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—News: Symphony Hall
8:15-WJZ—Elmer Davis
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—The Falcon—Play
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theatre of Romance
8:55-WABC—Ned Calmer, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Inner Sanctum—Play
WMCA—News: Music
WQXR—World Wide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Salon De Musique
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—The Doctors Talk It Over
WABC—This Is My Best
WMCA—New World A'Coming
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:45-WJZ—Presentation of Trophies to
Sugar Bowl Players by Harry Wismer
9:55-WJZ—News Reports
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope Show
WJZ—Forecast '46, with Drew Pearson, Harold Stassen, Bernard Baruch, Others
WABC—Bob Crosby Show: Dinah Shore, Guest (Premiere)
WMCA—News: Recorded Music
WQXR—News: Record Album
10:30-WEAF—Red Skelton Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WABC—Food in 1946—Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—Air de Ballet
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Helen Hadley, Piano
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News: Music
WABC, WJZ—News: Music
WQXR—News: Music; Talk
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News: Music
WMCA—News: Talks: Music
WQXR—News Reports

In Memory of

CAPT. HERMAN BOETTCHER

Outstanding Fighter for Democracy

You fought against reaction and fascism
in America and Spain
against the war lords of Japan
You gave your life in the struggle
but you have not died in vain

PASAREMOS

Veterans of the
Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Veterans Art Center Helps Ex-Fighters Develop New Civilian Skills

By ALVENA V. SECKAR

The Veterans Art Center of the Museum of Modern Art, 681 Fifth Ave., is quite a remarkable place. Although this conclusion was already evident by the striking displays of the Center at the Art Handicrafts Show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, now on view, a visit to the Veterans Art Center provided further concrete evidence.

The fact that there is a long waiting list for admission to its classes is another indication of the popularity of the Center. Obviously the Center is fulfilling a function in the life of the veteran.

The whole program is centered around the development of the individual in the solution of his own problems.

A veteran, whether he has been maimed physically or scarred mentally, is first privately interviewed, then placed into an orientation group where he is stimulated and encouraged to find his own way into some class where he will best express himself, and, through individual instruction, develop some skill in a program to regain his self-assurance and confidence.

VARIETY OF COURSES

Courses are given in a wide variety of subjects, ranging from painting and sculpture, through work in a design workshop, graphic arts, jewelry and metalwork, lettering, layout and typography, pottery, silk screen printing, woodworking, wood engraving and book illustration.

The Center also acts as a laboratory to discover new methods of teaching and materials. There are also classes for those who go out to teach and assist those who are in hospitals and rest centers. Publications are put out from time to time in regard to this program.

In some instances, the result is the mastery of a skill for a hobby that will give great leisure-time pleasure. In other cases, some skill



Alvena V. Seckar's drawing of a jewelry class in progress at the Veterans Art Center, in the foreground is A. Bieram, formerly of the Signal Corps. In the middle left is Eugene Katan, formerly of the Medical Corps.

is the basis for future vocational work. In practically all cases, however, the result is more than gratifying in the resultant feeling of personal satisfaction, of release from tension, of physical and emotional relaxation, in the veteran's reversion to civilian life.

Mr. D'Amico, the director of the Center, describes the veteran as

tremendously serious about his work, and with a great energy and desire to learn.

The fact that the Veteran Art Center has a waiting list for its services is but a small indication of the need for the opening of more veterans art centers, particularly now that more and more veterans are returning to the civilian front.



The Kharkov courtroom during the trial of the Nazi war criminals, is shown in this scene from the Soviet film 'We Accuse' now at the Irving Place Theatre. This is the only authentic feature picture of the Kharkov war crimes trials. The co-attraction is 'Secret Mission,' an English anti-Nazi thriller.

Film Front

Anti-Semitism in Film 'Men In Her Diary'

by David Platt

There's a nasty anti-Semitic sequence in the Universal film *Men In Her Diary* now making the rounds of the neighborhood theatres. During a divorce court trial, one of the lawyers gets an actor called Douglas Crane on the witness stand. "Now tell the court what your real name is", he demands. The actor, played by comedian Alan Mowbray, hems and haws, turns and twists. "Come, come my man", the lawyer insists, "what's your real name". The witness, his head hanging in shame, answers apologetically—"Ichabod Schmaltz."

On hearing this the whole courtroom bursts into laughter. It spills over into the Third Avenue Theatre where we saw the picture. Then the lawyer proceeds to toy with the name "Schmaltz" much in the same way that Rankin and Bilbo play around with foreign names in Congress.

The screen play which includes this offensive scene was written by F. Hugh Herbert and Elwood Ullman and directed and produced by Charles Barton. All these gentlemen will probably deny that they meant any harm. "Some of our best friends are Jewish", they will say. But the sequence in question has absolutely nothing to do with the rest of the divorce story. It appears to have been thrown in for the sole purpose of creating laughter at the expense of the Jewish people.

The Nazi-like gag in *Men In Her Diary* is on a par with Universal's reactionary *Captive White Woman* and its sequel *Jungle Woman*, which were about a mad scientist who created a wild Negro girl by injecting the blood of an ape into the veins of a white girl.

There must be something decidedly rotten at a studio that will permit such biased stories to be made. You can do something about it. You can let your neighborhood theatre manager know how you feel about such films when they come your way.

Happy New Year to all friends of Film Front.

CIO Union Members To Be Interviewed By CBS Reporter

Officials and rank and file members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will present their viewpoints on labor problems in interviews with CBS news correspondent Bill Downs during a new 13-week quarter-hour program series, "Cross Section-CIO," to be presented by the Columbia network beginning Jan. 5 (WABC-CBS, Saturdays, 3:45-4:00 p. m.). As impartial reporter and interviewer, Downs will take the CBS microphone all over the country into the homes of CIO members and into union halls and offices to find out what CIO workers and their families are thinking. Downs' interviews will enable members of the labor organization to have their say on current political and economic problems as well as to answer the general public's question about the CIO.

'Billy the Kid' Musical in Rehearsal February

Max Liebman announced today that David Brooks, currently appearing in *Bloomer Girl* has been engaged to play the principal role, that of Billy in *Shootin' Star* the musical about Billy the Kid for the production of which Mr. Liebman has joined forces with Joseph Kipness.

Additional contracts have been signed with Art Smith and Richard Gibbs who will carry important roles into the musical which has a book by Jay Lawrence and Lee Willis, a score by Sol Kaplan and lyrics by Bob Russell.

Production plans, with rehearsals scheduled for early February, were further advanced with the signing of Frederic Fox to design the settings and Pembroke Davenport to serve as musical director. As previously announced Arthur Mahoney will design the choreography. Costumes will be designed by Ken Barr.

Toscanini Returns To NBC Symphony

Arturo Toscanini returns to the podium of the NBC Symphony Orchestra Sunday, Jan. 6 (NBC, 5 to 6 p.m.) when he conducts an all-Wagner program. The maestro will present six consecutive broadcasts in this second group of Winter Series concerts.

GREAT GOOD FUN!—Barnes, Her., Trib. PAUL FEIGAY & OLIVER SMITH present

BILLION DOLLAR BABY
A New Musical Play of the Terrible 20s
Production directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
with MITZI GREEN—JOAN McCRACKEN
ALVIN, 52nd St. W. of B'way, CI. 5-0868
Eves. 8:30. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

"GO AND SEE IT!"—WALTER WINCHELL
DEEP ARE THE ROOTS

A New Play
by ARNAUD d'USSEAU and JAMES GOW
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
FULTON Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'way, CI. 6-6366
Eves. 8:40. \$4.20, 2.50, 1.50, 1.00, 1.20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35. \$3 to \$1.20. Tax incl.

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
BETTY FIELD
in ELMER RICE's New Comedy
DREAM GIRL

CORONET Theat., 48 St. W. of B'way, CI. 6-9570
Eves. 8:30 Mon.-Thur. \$4.20-1.20; Fri. & Sat. \$4.80-1.20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35. \$3 to \$1.20. Tax incl.

2nd YEAR • BEST SHOW IN TOWN
"I WANNA GET MARRIED!"

GERTRUDE NIESEN
"FOLLOW THE GIRLS"
Staged by MARY DELMAR
BROADHURST Theat., 44 St. W. of B'way, CI. 6-9570

"THE GREATEST SHOW IN TOWN!"
—Robert Garland, Journal-American
MICHAEL TODD presents

MAURICE EVANS in
his new production of Shakespeare's
HAMLET
No One Seated
During First Scene
COLUMBUS Circle Theat., B'way at 59th St.
Eves. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
Upstairs NANCY WALKER in

ON THE TOWN 2nd Year

Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
Martin Beck Theatre, 45th W. of 8th Ave.
CI. 6-6363. Eves. 8:40. Mats. TODAY, Sat. 2:40

2 SHOWS SUN. 2:30-8:30

MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Sat. and Sun. 2:30
BROADWAY (NEA, 8' at 53 St. CI. 7-2867)

Hocus-Pocus in 'Seventh Veil'

The *Seventh Veil* is entirely mental and not too daring an excuse for a rather banal intrusion into a lady's personal history.

The film has been applauded by some critics as a plug for the little appreciated science of psychoanalysis. However, this reviewer doesn't feel that psychoanalysis gains anything from the glimpses of hypnotic hocus pocus which string together flashbacks into the motives which caused a girl to attempt suicide.

Ann Todd is cast as the timid young girl who develops into a brilliant concert pianist under the gruff, woman-bating sponsorship

of her surprisingly young guardian, James Mason. The guardian frightens the girl and denies her the men she alternately falls in love with. Hence the mental turmoil which gets fixed up in the end after an unbelievably brief session of psychiatric treatment.

The music is nice and there are quite a few stunning camera shots. The clinches should please Valentino fans. You know—back bend stuff. Otherwise the excitement is negligible. —H. S.

ONE OF THE GREATEST STORIES EVER TOLD!

"Once There Was a Girl"

Directed by Victor Sjöström
PRODUCED IN THE U.S.A.
AN ARTHUR BRONKOWSKI PRODUCTION
"ON THE SAME PROGRAM"
CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS
Chalkovsky's Opera "Cheruvichki"

SECOND BIG WEEK
Doors Open 11 A.M.
STANLEY 7th Ave. Bet. 42nd & 41st

"One of the most important documentary films of our time."—Dave Platt

"... Force of a Pile-Driver!"—Time
"This is the REAL thing!"—Post
"I / A must for everyone!"—PM

We Accuse!

The shocking and amazing confessions at the First United Nations war crimes Trial at Kharkov. & James Mason "SECRET MISSION" - Also "New Russian Songs & Dances"

IRVING PLACE 14th ST. and UNION SQUARE

UNITED NATIONS ACCUSE!—SEE

A NEW FILM RESUME OF THE WAR-CRIMINAL TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS

CITY 14th ST. NEAR 4th AVE.

ACADEMY of MUSIC
128 E. 14th St.
NOW THROUGH SUNDAY
'THE SPANISH MAIN'
In Technicolor with Paul Henreid ★ Maureen O'Hara and 'SING YOUR WAY HOME' JACK HALEY

BUY MORE BONDS

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center - Doors Open 9:15 A.M.
★ BING CROSBY ★ INGRID BERGMAN
★ in Leo McCarey's
★ "THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S"
★ Henry Travers & William Gargan
★ Released by RKO Radio Pictures
★ Spectacular Stage Presentation
★ Picture at 9:32, 12:35, 2:38, 4:41, 6:57
★ Stage Show at 11:35, 2:41, 5:44, 8:50

BETTY HUTTON STORK CLUB
in **WOODY HERMAN**
and the comedy **BOBBY HILLER**
and **BURRY HARTER**
PARAMOUNT

Dockers Score Gains; Result of Rank-File Strike

An arbitration award on the issues that caused the recent 18-day dock tie-up in New York made public last night granted the longshoremen all their demands but the two basic ones—a 2,240 lb. slingload and 24 men to a gang. The award, announced by arbitrator William H. Davis, also raised the hourly pay for longshoremen to \$1.50 an hour in place of the \$1.25 in the old contract, and the \$1.35 "King" Joe Ryan had accepted.

Other gains by the longshoremen are the 40-hour week in place of the 55-hour Ryan accepted. This gives the men overtime at the time and one half rate. If men work through mealtime other than the noon-hour lunch (which is at time and one half) pay will henceforth be double time. There will be only two shapeups—the evening one is dropped. When men are called to work or stand by, they are to be guaranteed four hours pay instead of the former two-hour guarantee.

2 DENIALS

The two demands which figured most prominently in the strike—the slingload and increase in gang size—were denied. But Mr. Davis ordered insertion of a number of basic principles in the contract "reasonably" limiting slingloads and work gangs in accordance "safety and health" needs. Davis also ordered insertion of clauses providing for consideration of grievances on work loads and limits through the regular grievance machinery.

The Rank and File Committee which led the strike is calling a meeting to take up the award. Meanwhile, Nathan Witt, counsel for the committee, issued the following statement:

"The award represents substantial progress toward meeting the demands of the longshoremen as raised in their historic 18-day strike led by the Rank and File Committee.

"On Sept. 30, Joe Ryan announced that he had accepted \$1.35 an hour instead of the \$1.50 won in award. He announced further that he had concluded an agreement with the ship owners which did not include any of the other gains as a result of the arbitration—gains such as four hours call-in and stand-by pay and two shape-ups instead of three.

"Mr. Davis' denial of the 2,240-pound sling-load and increase in the number of men per gang is un-

fortunate. It deprived longshoremen in the port of New York of conditions won years ago by longshoremen elsewhere in this country.

"However, our study of the transcript of the hearings before Mr. Davis, demonstrates that 'King' Joe Ryan ran true to form by failing to present a case which would have compelled the arbitrator to recognize the just demands of the men on those issues.

"The Rank and File Committee, I am sure, will continue its fight for these demands and to expose Ryan and the rotten machine he has built up over the years."

WLB Ends After 4 Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The War Labor Board shut down tonight after almost four years of work during which it handled 500,000 wage labor disputes involving 26,300,000 workers.

The 12 public, industry and labor members completed their task and left the big plain beaver-boarded room a silent battleground.

Chairman Lloyd Garrison told his final press conference that the board left "a body of industrial law whose major principles have already exerted a substantial influence on the course of labor relations."

He listed some of them as maintenance of union membership, eliminations of substandards of living, and equal pay for men and women for equal work.

Garrison acknowledged this in a tribute to the board's first chairman, William H. Davis, whose "firm belief in democratic processes"—the right to be heard—"gave to the board a spirit that remained with it."

Garrison said the WLB was the longest experiment in the history of government with a tri-partite board dealing with labor disputes and that its wage stabilization responsibility was unprecedented.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, January 1, 1946

Truman Names Fact Finding Board in Steel Wage Dispute

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—President Truman tonight appointed a three man fact-finding board to investigate the current wage dispute between the United States Steel Corp. and the United Steel Workers (CIO).

The union has scheduled a strike for Jan. 14.

The President, at the same time, asked the Office of Price Administration to review current steel prices to see if increases would be "proper." The company has refused to bargain with the union until guaranteed a price rise to compensate for any wage increase.

The President asked OPA to make public the results of its hearings by Feb. 10.

THREE APPOINTED

Appointed to the special panel were:

1. Associate Justice Roger I. McDonald of the Utah Supreme Court, who has served on railroad emergency boards.

2. Chief Justice James M. Douglas of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

3. Nathan H. Feinsinger, former public member of the expiring War Labor Board.

The union, headed by CIO President Philip Murray, has demanded a basic wage increase of \$2 a day. Negotiations broke down in October and U. S. Steel has refused to renew them until a price increase guarantee is received.

The nation's other 1,400 steel corporations also have rejected the \$2-a-day increase demand. The wage pattern for the industry usually is set by negotiations with U. S. Steel.

ally is set by negotiations with U. S. Steel.

The union's 700,000 members voted early this month to walk off their jobs on Jan. 14 unless their demands are met.

The fact-finding board was directed to investigate all phases of the dispute and make specific recommendations on how it should be resolved. It will have no statutory authority and has no legal right either to ban strikes or to

subpoena company records.

It will confine its investigation to the U. S. Steel dispute.

The panel was the second set up by Mr. Truman since he asked Congress to give him statutory authority to establish such fact-finding boards in important labor disputes.

A three-man panel headed by War Labor Board Chairman Lloyd Garrison recently investigated the dispute between General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers. It now is preparing a report on its findings.

CIO, AFL Pledge Rise In Activity for 1946

In New Year messages both William Green and Philip Murray warned that 1946 holds the threat of anti-labor laws for labor, and they pledged the forces of the AFL and CIO to defeat such measures.

Murray pledged that the CIO will "greatly increase its industrial and political activities in 1946, in close cooperation and full harmony with all progressive Americans."

He said that along with the economic objectives of the CIO "go the political decisions that the powers of government shall not be used to destroy labor's rights, to break unions and to cater to those selfish few at the expense of the many."

Green after listing the AFL's economic objectives declared:

"At the same time the AFL will gird all its forces and rally all the friends of labor in the coming year to resist and defeat any attempt to undermine the basic freedoms of the trade union movement and of the millions of American workers who look to it for protection."

Green expressed a hope that the spirit of United Nations unity "will lead the world to an era of lasting peace, based upon justice to all nations."

As domestic objectives, Green listed the need of housing expansion, mentioning especially needs for ex-servicemen, and the need of keeping up the purchasing power of the people to absorb the tremendous capacity of America's industry and agriculture.

"We believe that full employment and high wages is a vital first step toward creating the purchasing power for our industrial and agricultural productive machine," said Green.

MURRAY'S STATEMENT

Murray's statement, in full, follows:

The year 1946 will be a year of great decisions for the American people—decisions which will make or mar our future for many years to come.

It can be a year in which we lay a firm basis for a prosperous and expanding economy, for democratic

progress and for lasting world peace.

Or it can be a year of domestic discontent and turmoil, of low wages and unemployment leading to general depression, a year of political reaction and international friction.

Organized labor, as represented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will do everything within its power to see that the right decisions are made to lead our country toward the goals desired by all public-spirited Americans.

WAGE STANDARDS

The first decision that must be made is that America shall be a country of high wage standards, where the masses of the people have sufficient purchasing power to create a great domestic market for ever-expanding production.

If our country's wealth is to be used for the increasing welfare of all our people, industrial wages must be immediately and substantially raised to restore the workers' take-home pay and to put money into circulation in a fashion that will benefit the whole community.

Along with this economic decision must go the political decision that the powers of government shall not be used to destroy labor's rights, to break unions and to cater to the selfish few at the expense of the many.

If 1946 is to be a year of progress, prosperity and peace, we must set our economic house in order and must see that our political leaders follow through to the goals of social justice, enlightened democracy and world unity set forth by President Roosevelt and endorsed by the American people in the last elections.

For the attainment of these constructive ends, the Congress of Industrial Organizations will greatly increase its industrial and political activities in 1946, in close cooperation and full harmony with all progressive Americans.

Bring World Issues Into College Curricula, Urges AYD Parley

Revamping and liberalizing of college courses to promote American-Soviet friendship, world cooperation and an understanding of domestic problems was demanded at yesterday's closing session of the American Youth for Democracy conference.

The conference, attended by 150 delegates, fraternal delegates and visitors from 55 colleges, was held at the City College of New York, 23 St. and Lexington Ave.

The delegates went on record demanding that college courses recognize the progressive role of labor, as well as the history and problems of the Negro people and other minority groups.

"Revitalizing and democratizing the college curriculum, particularly to meet the needs of student veterans," was also asked. Veterans, the resolution added, also need increased and improved vocational guidance facilities.

The conference voted to set up an independent intercollegiate division within the organization, with Lee Marsh, a veteran formerly of Cornell University, as executive secretary. Marsh served as an artillery lieutenant in the Pacific. A mem-

bership drive will be launched in 75 key colleges.

GI BILL INADEQUATE

The conference pointed out that the GI Bill of Rights is still inadequate. Delegates demanded that the two-year clause be lifted to permit vets to register for school later than the two years now permitted after the end of war or an honorable discharge. They asked increases in benefits to student veterans; that the Veterans Administration disqualify schools using a "quota" system to eliminate minority groups; that the VA hospital standards be raised so that medical schools will send their graduates there for internships.

Community action throughout the country was demanded on education and housing problems of veterans and non-veteran students, and the government was requested to initiate a Federal program for part-time job aid to students.

The conference voted to enlist

students nationally in the 1946 election campaign. Students will be asked to cooperate with CIO Political Action Committee, and to register and vote. All AYD clubs pledge to take a stand in the forthcoming municipal and Congressional elections.

The students also went on record to organize broad campus movements against military training as "an instrument of a reactionary domestic and foreign policy."

Other resolutions called for: support of the World Student Conference to be held next summer in Paris; support of the GM, steel and electrical strikes as well as all labor's demands; support for the 6,000 students at Kunming University, China, who protested Chungking policy and American intervention; relief to European students; impeachment of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo; and an end to red-baiting.

A resolution mourned the death of Theodore Dreiser and pledged to "follow his path in protest against bigotry and prejudice."

Chess Master Loses Game When Knight Turns Out a Quisling

HASTINGS, England, Dec. 31 (UP).—One of the world's leading chess masters made a beginner's mistake that lost him the first round in the International Chess Congress here, it was revealed today.

The veteran, J. Mieses, resigned after 32 moves to Dr. S. Tartakower, the Polish master, although spectators thought he could have forced a draw.

Toward the close of the match, Mieses discovered he could have taken one of Tartakower's pawns with his king if he hadn't been under the impression that it was protected by Tartakower's knight. Actually it was his own knight, but when he noticed it the opportunity was gone.

Mieses was so demoralized by the elementary mistake that he resigned.